

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 4.

## NASHVILLE FOOD PROSECUTIONS.

The local manager of a branch house of one of the big packers at Nashville, Tenn., was last week arraigned in the city court of that city under the recently adopted anti-preservative law, charged with selling sausage which contained boric acid. On the report of the city chemist to this effect the manager was fined \$10. He pleaded that he was not aware of the presence of the preservative in the sausage.

## ACTIVITY AT BALTIMORE.

Some weeks ago it was announced in The National Provisioner that Swift & Company were looking for a location for a new fertilizer mixing plant somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard near New York. About that time there was talk that Baltimore would be the location, and the head of the Swift fertilizer department visited that city. Now comes the further report from Baltimore that the immense plant at Curtis Bay built as a sugar refinery, but which has lately been unoccupied, has been bought by Armour & Company. Baltimoreans understand that a general packing business is to be operated there. The value of the building and land is said to be in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

## PEACE FOR THE LIVESTOCK MEN.

Unless there is another "hot-box" in the Texas delegation between now and May, it seems probable that the recent split of the livestock men over the proposition of forming an organization to take in all affiliated interests may be patched up. After the conclusion of the heated proceedings at Denver, when the Texas and other cattlemen broke away from the National Livestock Association and formed the American Cattle-growers' Association, there was a cooling down and a getting together, in which President Hagenbarth, Nelson Morris and other prominent diplomats among the reorganizers took the lead. They proposed that the bolters work with the National reorganization any way, even while maintaining their new body, and it seems probable that this plan will go through at the joint conference to be held in Denver in May. Thus the ruction will have served to stir up and stimulate new interest among the livestock and meat men, and will have done good rather than harm.

## SALT PRODUCTION DROPS.

The report of the state superintendent of the big salt reservation in Onondaga county, New York, where most of the Eastern salt is produced, is that the production for 1904 was 200,000 bushels less than in 1903. During the year the salt inspected was 1,743,388 bushels, of which 135,000 bushels were fine salt produced by artificial heat and the balance by solar heat. In 1903 there were inspected 95,800 bushels of fine salt and 1,837,423 bushels of coarse salt, a total of 1,933,224 bushels.

## HEAT PROOF CANNED MEATS.

The United States authorities are endeavoring to arrange with the packers for a new style of meat-canning to suit the Philippine climate. Captain Asa F. Fisk, chief commissary of the civil department of the Philippines, has been in Chicago this week in conference with packinghouse heads relative to changing the manner of canning meats used by the constabulary of the islands. He says that the heat in the Philippines causes a sweating of the cans, which almost spoils the meats. His mission is to secure the adoption of some new process to make canned meats heat-proof.

## S. & S. WILL REBUILD.

The bad blaze at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant in Chicago last week has resulted in renewed activity in the construction department of that company. The fire practically destroyed the beef coolers at the Chicago plant, and it will be necessary to rebuild them. In the meantime the immense new cold storage building just completed for the use of the provision department will have part of its space devoted to beef refrigeration. Work will also begin at once on an additional and entirely separate beef house about 250 by 150 feet and four stories in height, which will give the S. & S. Company a very large beef storage capacity. During the week of the fire, when the Chicago plant was shut down, the Kansas City plant worked under double shifts and surprised even the officers by the remarkable amount of product turned out to supply the company's trade. The Chicago plant resumed operations Monday and things are now moving about as usual. The new provision house came in handy in this emergency.

## NO PACIFIC PACKING SALE.

The sale of the remaining assets of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, in the reorganization of which it was reported the Cudahys might take control, was to have been held at Bellingham, Wash., on Wednesday. No bids within one-third of the upset price were received and the sale was postponed.

## BOSTON AGAINST PRESERVATIVES.

The Massachusetts state board of health has commenced a crusade against dealers who sell hamburger steak treated with preservatives. Six Boston marketmen were fined \$100 each last week for selling meat containing sulphite of sodium. They have appealed their cases, contending that the preservative is not injurious.

## A FRIEND AT COURT.

While the President of the United States has not said so publicly, he is reported to have said, privately, that the law and the Grosscup injunction have been violated. This, too, in face of the fact that the evidence as disclosed by the government's brief shows not a single positive instance of any violation of any law. All of the testimony is hearsay, or of the "I think I remember" kind. Most of the brief's testimony is a rehash of newspaper statements or clippings. These things would ordinarily be inadmissible as evidence under the strict rules governing court procedure. They come wedged into a lawyer's brief in the form of a speech.

The Chief Executive's reported bias may have its effect. It appears to those who have an inside peep at the meat case that the Grosscup injunction will be made permanent and that the personal interest which high officials in Washington evince in the matter is out of all proportion to the merits of the case and the views which the same people take of other matters on the same line in other trades and industries.

For instance, while the President is rough riding at the rebate question, he has as a cabinet officer the chief rebator, who admits his violation of the laws of the country. There is not even enough righteous indignation at the White House to rebuke, much less to dismiss, this secretary. It would indicate that the transportation lines have a stronger friend at court than the packers.

## NO FOOD OR RATE LAW THIS SESSION

Attitude of the Senate Makes It Certain That Neither Food Nor Railroad Rate Bills Will Get Through Before Adjournment—No Decision in Beef Case.

(From the Washington Bureau of The National Provisioner.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—One of the oldest and most experienced members of the journalistic force employed on the Senate side of the Capitol declared yesterday that the course now being pursued by the Senate in regard to the Statehood bill could only be construed into a determination by the leaders of that body to prevent any show whatever for further consideration of the pure food bill, or the taking up of the subject of regulation of railway rates. Senators are inclined to look upon the latter as a matter of such far-reaching influence upon the entire welfare of the country as to require much more than a few days' commensure, as prepared by Mr. Hepburn, shows such an elaborate and ponderous method of doing the work at present performed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with possibilities in its provisions for almost endless annoying litigation. The President intends to call an extra session, either this spring or next fall, for the purpose of enacting a similar measure if the Senate fails to act thereon before the 4th of March.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is going ahead with hearings on the various bills to give further power to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., representing the Cattle Raisers' Association, is here this week. Mr. Cowan, when questioned by the committee, said that whether the shipper should pay more than he did in 1898 should not be left to the railroads for determination, but to someone else. Throughout the entire Southwest, he said, it was the universal opinion of cattlemen that freight rates on cattle are too high. The railroads, he added, have said in defense of advanced rates that they should be permitted to share in the general prosperity of the country, but, he said, if there was anything in that theory, they should share in adversity. Mr. Cowan declared that there is absolutely no competition in the rates on cattle from the Southwest. He said that it was not known to what extent the railroads of this country have combined to unreasonably advance rates.

Murdo Mackenzie, of Trinidad, Colo., also speaking for the cattle raisers of the Southwest, said: "There is no disposition on the part of our Western breeders and shippers to ask the enactment of any unreasonable law, but at the same time it must be remembered that the cattle growers are sorely distressed, and unless some remedial legislation is granted they will be forced to the wall. It is a great industry that is seeking relief, an industry which appeals directly to every home in the land. Seven years ago the rate on a carload of beef steers from the pan-handle of Texas to Dakota was \$55, but to-day the charge for the same service is \$100. From Texas points to Kansas City within that time there has been an increase of from \$15 to \$25 per carload. It would seem only fair, in view of these conditions, that some impartial body should have the authority to say what rate was reasonable and just and that this should

be the established rate until otherwise decided by the courts."

C. W. Robinson, representing the New Orleans Board of Trade, replied to arguments made by representatives of the railroads. He said it had been demonstrated by the statements of the railroad representatives who had appeared before the committee that the roads are all in favor of some method of fair regulation of tariff rates, provided they are permitted to say what is fair. He insisted that it should be left to some impartial tribunal representing the whole people to say what are fair rates.

Contrary to the expectation, it is said, of the Department of Justice and the administration, the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Swift case (the Grosscup injunction matter) was not handed down on Monday, but is again looked for next week.

The bill introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Elkins, author of the anti-rebate law of two years ago, and intended "to further prevent the payment of commissions or rebates on freight," reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the Act of Congress regulating commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the several Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, are hereby, so far as applicable, made to apply to any person or persons, copartnership, or corporation engaged in the operation of private freight cars for the transportation of property for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to any adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also transporting in like manner property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or adjacent foreign country.

Sec. 2. That the owner or operator of any such private freight cars engaged in interstate commerce transportation is hereby declared to be a common carrier and is subject to all the provisions of the Acts to regulate commerce as far as applicable. Every such owner or operator of private freight cars shall report under oath to the Interstate Commerce Commission, created by the Act of February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, biennially, on the first days of January and July in each year hereafter, which said report shall show the number of cars operated by the person or persons, firm or corporation, so owning or operating said cars and over what lines of railroad the same are operated, the amount of mileage of all of the cars so operated, the rate of mileage or per diem paid by each railroad over which said cars are operated, and the total earnings of said cars for the period covered by said report. Such report shall also show the names of the owners and operators of said cars, and, if a corporation, the stockholders of such corporation.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of every railroad operating private cars, or cars not owned by railroad companies, to file with the

Interstate Commerce Commission, at the same time and in the same manner in which other tariff schedules are by said Act above mentioned required to be filed, a schedule of mileage or per diem rates paid for the operation and hauling of such cars, and it shall be unlawful for any railroad company within the borders of the United States to pay any other rate or compensation with respect to the operation of such private cars than that specified in the schedule so filed.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in the operation of freight cars as herein described to solicit, accept, or receive any concession or enter into any agreement or device, or practice any discrimination with respect to the operation of such freight cars as hereinbefore described, whereby such cars shall by any such concession, discrimination, agreement, or device be transported at a higher rate of mileage or compensation than that named in the mileage or compensation schedule required to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as hereinbefore provided; or whereby, through such concession, discrimination, agreement, or device, any advantage is given or gained by any shipper using its cars, or discrimination practiced against any shippers using the cars of any railroad company for the transportation of freight.

Sec. 5. That any person, association, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the manner provided by the act approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to further regulate interstate commerce."

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has offered as a substitute for bill the following amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill:

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to analyze foods and drinks transported into any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia and publish the result of such analysis in three daily newspapers of general circulation. If any person shall refuse to allow the Secretary of Agriculture or any officer of the Government in his Department the privilege of examining the foods or drinks in his possession, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish such refusal, together with the name or names of the persons refusing. To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to execute the provisions of this Act three hundred

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## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS SITUATION

General Market Features and Statistical Situation Discussed by Correspondents and by the Market Experts of The National Provisioner—Probable Requirements of Home and Foreign Markets—Marked Speculative Interests.

The National Provisioner has received two letters which are of interest to the cottonseed industry. They are published herewith, together with the views of the market experts of this publication on the questions at issue.

The first letter, from an Indian Territory mill, is as follows:

### A Territory Theory.

The National Provisioner, New York City:

Gentlemen: Will you kindly furnish us with the following information:

What was the number of barrels of cottonseed oil produced in the season of 1903-1904?

What was the number of barrels exported from September 1, 1903, to January 12, 1904?

What was the estimated stock on hand September 1, 1904?

Our reason for requesting this information is: If conditions over the entire cotton belt are the same as those existing throughout Indian and Oklahoma Territories, according to the best information we can obtain, there will be very little if any more oil produced in 1904-1905 than there was in 1903-1904; and the extremely low price of oil should stimulate the consumption of it to such an extent that there will be smaller stocks on hand September 1, 1905, than September 1, 1904.

The way we arrive at such a conclusion is: We believe fully 10 to 15 per cent. less seed will be crushed in proportion to the amount produced, and on account of the very dry season, from 10 to 12½ per cent. less yield of oil per ton of seed will be made. Of course we are not thoroughly posted as to the extent of these conditions, but in our section we are underestimating the difference in seed receipts in proportion to production.

Last season there was received by oil mills throughout this section about 80 per cent. of all seed produced, while this year we will not receive in excess of 50 per cent., and our oil yields are fully 12½ per cent. less, at some places even 15 per cent., and this same condition exists at our neighboring mills as far as we are able to find out.

During dry seasons, all cotton men know cotton yield per hundred pounds of seed cotton is large, and of course if the cotton yield is large, seed yield is necessarily small, and small seed necessarily means a large per cent. of faulty seed, more hulls, and less meats and oil.

From the above you see the difference in oil production is much greater in our section than we estimate the shortage to be all over the country. The cause of more shortage in our section can be attributed to the amount of seed fed by farmers and stockmen, believing cottonseed at current prices to be cheaper than any other feed; this we understand is also the case in almost all other sections. The farmers, after selling his seed at from \$14 to \$20 per ton last season, is feeding them this year before he will accept from \$9 to \$14 for them, and especially so as cottonseed meal has been selling at about the same price this season as last. Heretofore, the farmers have been selling their seed and feeding cake and meal, which they have not done this season.

On this basis we feel sure that fully 10 per cent., and perhaps as much as 20 per cent. less seed in proportion to the amount made, will be crushed this year than last, so you can readily see that although a much larger crop of cotton is being made, which we fully concede, very few more seed will be crushed, and from that deduct 10 per cent. shortage in oil yield, and it will be evident that few if any more gallons of oil will be produced this season than last.

If we are correct in our opinion, and we certainly believe we are, there will be a

great deal less oil on hand September 1, 1905, than the year prior, for the reason that on account of price it seems that soapmakers should consume a much larger amount this season than ever before, due to the relative value of cottonseed oil and tallow. It also seems that the consumption by compound makers would be largely increased, due to the fact that last season about this time cottonseed oil was worth 30c. to 31c., while lard was only a few points higher than at present; and last, according to our understanding, there have been exported several million gallons more oil this season than last. Hence this letter to find out whether this is correct or not. We would also appreciate it if you can give us information as to whether conditions, as outlined by us, prevail over the entire cotton belt.

You will kindly pardon us for taking up so much of your time, however, we thought perhaps a correct statement of conditions existing in our territory would be of interest to you.

### Views of Tennessee Miller.

The second letter, from a Tennessee mill, follows:

The National Provisioner, New York City.

Gentlemen: We are subscribers to your paper and read carefully the weekly review of the cottonseed oil situation. We want to call your attention to some facts in connection with the cottonseed situation that you possibly have not been advised of. In this connection, we beg first to call your attention to our letter to you of November 16, 1903, regarding the cotton crop of 1903-04, and your reply to same. You will remember that your estimate was that the crop would be 11,000,000 bales or over, and we held that the crop in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas would be 750,000 bales less than the previous year.

We operate quite a number of gins where we buy seed cotton. For the season of 1903-04, the actual outturn of these gins showed a yield of 29.34 per cent. lint, which figures out that it took 1,705 lbs. of seed cotton to make a 500 lb. bale of lint; deducting from the total, a 500 lb. bale of cotton, and 50 lbs. for dirt and waste, it leaves 1,155 lbs. of net seed to each 500 lb. bale of cotton.

Results on these same gins for the season of 1904-05, show a percentage of lint not less than 33 per cent., which figures 1,515 lbs. of seed cotton to each 500 lb. bale; deducting a 500 lb. bale of cotton and 50 lbs. for dirt and waste in ginning, leaves 965 lbs. of net seed cotton to each 500 lb. bale; deducting a through the season, it shows a comparative output of seed for the two seasons as follows:

For the 10,000,000 bale crop of 1903-04, the total quantity of seed would be 5,775,000 tons; figuring on a 12,500,000 bale crop for 1904-05, on the above mentioned basis of 965 lbs. of seed per bale, we would have a seed production of 6,031,000 tons, an excess production over last year of 256,500 tons of seed for the season. There is practically only 60 per cent. of the seed marketed to oil mills. Figuring that the same proportion this season will be marketed as last, would indicate a crush of only 153,900 tons in excess of last year, which indicates an oil production of 120,000 barrels more, provided the same proportion of seed is crushed.

As compared with last season, we think a smaller proportion of the seed produced will be marketed this year, for the reason that, at this time last year, the mills were paying from \$17 to \$20 per ton at stations for seed, and this year they are only paying from \$8 to \$10. In the uplands tributary to Memphis, the farmers are not selling their seed at present prices, but prefer to feed them rather than haul to the stations and sell them for \$7 and \$8 per ton and buy hulls and

meal, to be hauled home, which would cost practically the same money per ton. Some are using them for fertilizers in place of buying commercial fertilizers at around \$20 per ton.

We usually have, at this time of the year orders for single cars of mixed hulls and meal that we can fill; our orders now do not average more than one or two cars per week, which confirms reports coming to us that the farmers are feeding their seed.

Regarding the size of this cotton crop, in our opinion, it will not exceed 12,500,000 bales; we think that something like 12,000,000 to 12,250,000 bales will be brought into sight to be counted as the commercial crop. There is no cotton left in the fields in the hill countries; there is some cotton in the Delta, but there is always cotton in the Delta, when they raise anything like a fair crop; in fact picking continues there until the planting season begins. As our figures above would indicate, there is about 190 lbs. of seed less per 500 lb. bale of cotton this season than last, which indicates, that this is a "cotton year" instead of a "seed year."

These are views on the situation that possibly have not been presented to you, and we think they have considerable weight in estimating the quantity of seed that will be crushed this season by the oil mills, and consequently cut quite a figure in the quantity of oil made from this season's crush. In addition to this, there are reports that come from other mills in this section as well as our own, which indicate that the yield per ton of seed is less than last year. If we are correct, what will be the effect on the cottonseed oil market when these facts are known?

We would be glad to have your views on this situation, expressed either through the columns of your paper or in a personal letter.

### The National Provisioner's Reply.

The production of cotton oil for the season of 1903 and 1904 was 129,612,000 gallons. The number of barrels exported from September 1, 1903, to January 12, 1904, was 210,000. As to the estimated stock September 1, 1904, there is marked difference of opinion, since there are no official statistics concerning it. Nevertheless a conservative estimate would make the stock then held about 350,000 barrels over the country. The seed manufactured for last year was officially stated as 3,240,300 tons, and the cottonseed crop 4,716,591 tons, against 5,091,641 tons for that of the previous year.

The per cent. of the seed manufactured for the 1904 crop year was 68.7, against 64.2 for the previous year.

It is generally understood that thus for this season the seed receipts in an all-around way are materially in excess of those of the 1903-4 crop year, however materially the receipts have fallen off within the last two or three weeks because of the low prices that have been offered for the seed and the consequent more extensive use of the seed for feed and fertilizer purposes. But if there is any such cotton crop as the government reports portend of it, in volume, it would seem as if there was an ample supply of seed to admit of much more extensive than ordinary use of the seed for feed and fertilizer purposes, and yet have a supply of seed for use of it much more freely by the mills than was the case in the previous year. The December receipts of seed this season were the largest had in any crop year. But it may be doubted that the seed receipts for the season thus far are up to those had two years ago. Yet, as there are a larger number of mills in

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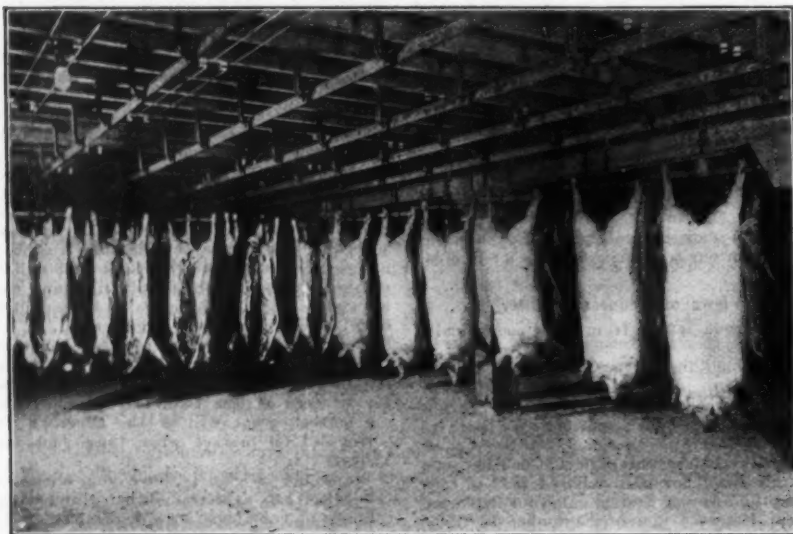
## MODERN PACKINGHOUSE MARVEL

Morris & Company's Splendid New Plant at Kansas City Calls to Mind the Evolution of a Marvellous Industry from the Rough and Wasteful Slaughter House Methods of Earlier Days.

(Concluded from last week.)

That it is no idle boast to claim that Morris' new Kansas City plant is an absolute model in packinghouse construction, which it would take years to equal, and which it is difficult to conceive could ever be far surpassed, may be shown readily by a mere

washed meanwhile, until it reaches the oleo department proper. Here it is sorted into the washing vats by hand of course, and afterward dumped on to a moving table, which conveys it by means of another automatic conveyor through the hasher. From



FIRST HOGS KILLED IN THE NEW MORRIS PLANT AT KANSAS CITY.

cursory inspection of the labor-saving devices installed.

Ever since packing became a business, the ideal of the packinghouse architect has been a building in which natural causes would provide his locomotive power. Of course, like most ideals, the ideal of the architect has never been fully realized, although in the new Morris plant it comes very near realization.

To packinghouse men it will be a mere axiom to say the killing floors are on the top story and the casing floors, hide cellars, etc., are reached by chutes. Any other arrangement would be so foreign to the spirit of the industry as to be almost absurd, yet even the practical man, with his ideas framed after years of experience, would be astonished at the carefulness of detail with which these arrangements of chutes, etc., have been carried out. Every department, every branch of a department; seems to be linked a little better than ever before with the other departments and branches of the departments on which it is dependent.

### Make Oleo Without Touching Fat.

Take for example the oleo department, in which so much of the expense is caused by trucking, etc., in the ordinary house. At Kansas City Morris & Company are able to make their oleo practically without touching the fat. When it is cut from the animal it is delivered through chutes to trolley cars, which convey it over the scales to an automatic feeder, which empties the truck, passing the fat through the cutter and dropping it into long tanks, which remind one more of an irrigation ditch on an arid prairie than anything pertaining to a packing plant. The fat travels along these tanks, being

Again in the smokehouses Morris & Company have adopted the rail system they have so long used in their other plants, and which is one of the standing monuments to the genius of Rudolph Oesterle, whose idea it was, and who also deserves the major part of the credit for the erection of the Kansas City plant. Mr. Oesterle, who is Morris & Company's master mechanic, figured that in the ordinary way smoked meats were handled too much, making the work more expensive and also increasing the liability of dirtying them; consequently, he devised a kind of hanging-rack which runs on rails, similar to those used for the conveyance of fresh meats around the packinghouse. From these racks are suspended the pieces of meat that are to be smoked. It is thus possible to avoid handling meats from the time they are ready to enter the smokehouse until they are ready for the market. It is largely due to this that Morris' Supreme hams and bacon occupy the high position they do for excellence in quality.

### Tank Room Trolley System.

Another labor-saving appliance which has excited considerable interest is the trolley system which has been installed in the tank room. When the tankage is dumped from the twenty tanks, it will fall directly into press cloths spread on trucks running on rails. By an ingenious yet simple arrangement, these trucks can be run directly on to the press and form part of it. When the pressing is complete, the material can be transferred to the fertilizer, still on the same truck.

On the killing floors themselves an immense amount of unnecessary handling has been cut out. In this department it is obvious that the fewer men employed, the less danger there is of uncleanness and, consequently, the fact that all the washing of the freshly-dressed carcasses is being done by automatic washers is an evidence that the



BEEF COOLERS IN THE NEW MORRIS PLANT AT KANSAS CITY.



tained by the shipments from the new house as it has been from the older three. The automatic washer used resembles a combined needle and shower bath. There are four of them on each killing floor, through which every carcass killed must pass before the chain-conveyors catch it and take it to the cooler.

In the very use of the conveyors, even, the new Morris plant proves itself to be a model. In the past the conveyor has worked on the level, or in taking products down hill. Arrangements have been installed, however, in this new packinghouse whereby the hogs, for example, which are killed on the top floor will be sent to the hanging room on the same floor, then downstairs to the chill rooms and then back again upstairs to the cutting floor, without ever once being touched by hand during all that journey.

Of course, in these days it is superfluous to mention that automatic stokers have been installed to handle the 2,100 odd tons of coal which will be used every week. Some detail may perhaps be permitted, however, in relation to the convenient arrangement and safety of the new packinghouse. Not only are the walls of solid brick, sometimes forty-two inches thick, but the dividing walls are also fireproof. The connections between adjoining buildings and parts of buildings are through steel vestibules, cut off at each end by steel fire doors, and by iron staircases also protected by fireproof doors. The cement floors and ceilings, iron window frames and wired glass windows have already been referred to. It would seem indeed, as if fire could have no terrors for the owners of such a building, yet to make assurance doubly sure, Morris & Company have installed a special fire brigade, as they have at their other plants, and have put in a high-pressure water system independent of the ordinary supply of 10,000,000 gallons a day, which they can draw from the city and through their own pumps from the Kaw River direct.

#### Purity the Modern Packer's Chief Aim.

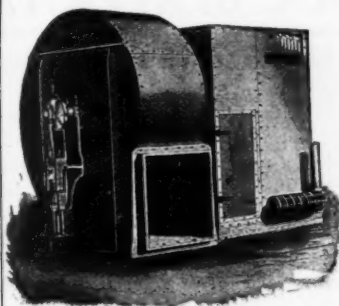
More important than convenience, more important than safety, however, to the modern packer, anxious to retain an honored name for purity and quality of product, is absolute cleanliness and certainty that nothing can possibly contaminate the foods he has in stock.

From what has been said of the construction of the new building, it is pretty obvious that dirt and dust can have no place in the new Morris packinghouse. To start with, there is no place for dust to lodge; and to continue, there is no material used in construction the wear and tear of which will create dust, and what is still more important, the arrangements for cleaning and scouring are wonderfully complete. Morris & Company's private pumps can draw 7,000,000 gallons of water every day from the Kaw River, while over 3,000,000 more can be obtained from the city's supply through mains which have already been installed. And, of course, standing on the banks of the Kaw and elevated considerably above the river, the drainage is almost perfect. Morris & Company are also installing a special filtration plant of their own, capable of filtering 60,000 gallons of water an hour.

The new packinghouse is as compact and

## DRY YOUR SOAP, GLUE, FELT, HAIR, TANKAGE, &c.

BY THE **STURTEVANT SYSTEM**



**REDUCES TIME  
IMPROVES QUALITY**

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Boston, Mass.**

General Office and Works,  
**HYDE PARK, MASS.**  
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON, CHICAGO.

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as complete in itself as ingenuity can make it. Communication has been established between the East and West buildings by tunnels and viaducts on every floor except that occupied by the railroad tracks and the freight depot. In addition to the ordinary packinghouse departments, car shops, a gas house, artificial ice machines, freezers and light and power plants have been provided, while the ordinary departments themselves considerable attention has been paid to minor details, either for the purpose of improving the quality or to lessen the cost of handling. For example, the bone sheds, connected with the fertilizer, have been placed under cover in the main building of the fertilizer factory. In this way, the action of the weather on the bones is avoided, and all trucking to and from the bone sheds to the factory is cut out completely.

The arrangement of the coolers is one of the things which Morris & Company are proudest, and for which they deserve to be proud. They occupy the entire West building, with the exception of the sausage and canning departments at the extreme Southern end. In them has been installed the cloth system for cooling. While for the freezers, which are now under construction and in which 10,000,000 lbs. of meats can be stored at a time, the direct expansion method has been chosen.

The new packinghouse is already in almost complete operation, only a few of the very minor departments still remaining idle; indeed, shipments have already been made to fill the rush orders which had come in from dealers all over the country, but especially in the South and Southwest, who are anxious to be the first to obtain goods from Morris' model Kansas City packinghouse.

#### SAYS PACKERS GET THE PREFERENCE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered another decision in railroad rate

matters which raps the railroads, and incidentally the packinghouse concerns which are heavy shippers in the territory affected. The decision was rendered in the case of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange against the Chicago Great Western Railway Company and other carriers engaged in the transportation of cattle and hogs and live stock products to Chicago from points West, northwest and southwest, including Missouri River points and South St. Paul, Minn.

The commission says the carriers exact higher rates for transporting cattle and hogs than for the transportation of live stock products between the points mentioned. The commission holds that such discrimination is not justified by difference to defendants in the cost of transportation, and therefore subjects the traffic in live stock and the Chicago live stock market and those interested therein, including complainant, to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, and gives to the traffic in the products of live stock, and shippers and localities interested in such traffic, undue and unreasonable preference and advantage in violation of the act to regulate commerce.

The commission reaffirms its previous decision in the Chicago Board of Trade case and extends the principle then announced to the transportation of cattle and their products. This ruling is made:

"The desire of a carrier to secure additional business for its line of road does not justify a change in the relation of rates resulting in a higher rate upon cattle and hogs—the raw material—than upon live stock products—the manufactured article—whereas, in this case, the articles are in sharp competition with each other in markets of purchase and sale, where it appears that upon other lines and in other sections rates are generally no higher, and in many instances much lower, on the traffic prejudiced than on that favored by the change, and where numerous and important industries, which have been built up and maintained under the former adjustment, and those interested in such industries, will be injuriously affected by the action taken."

## TRADE GLEANINGS

E. G. Richards, of Melville, La., is interested in a company organizing to build a cottonseed oil mill. The capital is said to be \$50,000.

C. Lebus, a capitalist of Cynthiana, Ky., has started a pork packing plant.

The Abbott Packing Company, of Carnegie, Pa., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital.

The Howard Fertilizer Company, of Abbeville, Ala., has increased its capital to \$25,000, and will put in a cotton oil mill.

The California Commercial Company's fertilizer plant at Chapman Station, near Lamanda, was burned recently. Loss \$3,000.

Bolles Livestock Company, of Santa Fe, N. M., has been chartered with \$80,000 capital. The incorporators are Richard J. Bolles, John S. Hunt and William O'Brien.

The International Union Market Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been incorporated to deal in meats by Abraham J. Apter, Samuel Antupilsky and Samuel Herchman.

The Essex Glue and Gelatine Company, of 92 South street, Boston, Mass., wants a complete glue making machinery outfit for its new plant.

The Birmingham Packing Company, of Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital by J. P. Phillips, C. H. Ungerman and A. C. Howze.

Army Market Company, of El Paso, Texas, has been chartered with \$10,000 capital by J. W. Glover, W. Avery and H. O. Peck.

Wright & Company, of Lehi, Utah, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital to do a general butcher and livestock business by Fred Wright, president; Wm. Farthingham, vice-president; John Y. Smith, secretary and treasurer.

The death is announced of Henry P. Coffin at East Orange, N. J. Mr. Coffin was president of the Coffin Packing and Provision Company, of Denver, Colo., and principal owner thereof. He was 60 years old.

Yeargin Soap Company, of Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated recently with \$10,000 by A. B. Yeargin, R. J. Lyles, Sol Sawyer, H. Zander, G. W. Hight and J. Rothfield.

The rendering works of J. E. Braley, near Hallowell, Me., were burned recently. Loss \$1,500.

The proposition of L. R. Witt, of North Yakima, Wash., to build a packing plant at Ballard, Wash., is before the city council for a permit.

United States Poultry Egg and Squab Company, Boston, Mass., with capital of \$25,000 has been chartered. Officers are: President, Charles E. Linton, Cambridge, Mass.; treasurer and clerk, Fred Dodge, Arlington, Mass.; directors, as above named, and W. H. Cate, Charlestown, Mass.

West Jersey Poultry Company, Camden, N. J., has been formed to deal in poultry, meats, provisions, etc.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Kingston S. Goddard, Oscar L. England, Joseph F. Cotter.

Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Corporation elected the following directors at its annual meeting recently: Adam Sattig, C. Weiss, William J. O'Keefe and George H. Pfaff, of New Haven; W. J. Tolhurst and James G. Burnett, of Hartford; George Crowell, of Meriden; E. G. Boyce, of Stamford; William Reither, of Waterbury; John E. Porter, of Bridgeport, and George W. Cogswell, of Derby.

Schad Bros., of Benwood, W. Va., will abandon their slaughtering plant at that city and enlarge their plant at McMechen.

Inomas Keck & Sons is a new Newark, N. J., corporation formed to engage in tanning leather. Capital \$100,000. Incorporators, Walter M. Thomas, A. Keck and George S. Keck.

The Syracuse Rendering Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., will build a large addition to its plant this spring. The new building will be 250 by 50 feet and five stories high.

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### THE ATTACK ON THE CAR LINES.

The recent sensational attacks made through the press and otherwise against private car line companies have at length elicited a reply from some of those attacked. George B. Robbins, president of the Armour Car Lines, has issued a statement in which he explains the operations of his company, denies the allegations of extortionate rate charges, and gives a general idea of the method in which refrigerator lines are operated. He denies also the statement that the company deals in any of the produce it hauls.

A. R. Urion, general attorney for Armour & Company, follows with a statement in which he accuses the Interstate Commerce Commission of gross prejudice against the packers in these car-line hearings, and gives facts in substantiation of his allegation. He declares much of the testimony given in these hearings to have been false, and says the attack was instigated by a class of middlemen headed by the vice-president of a refrigerator car company with a million dollars capital and one car, who seeks to have the railroads build their own cars under his patents.

### PACKERS ARE TO BLAME.

According to the yellow press, the big meat packers are responsible for all the ills which at present afflict humanity. Mortuary statistics show that a dozen bank officials in small Iowa banks committed suicide last year. Every one of them had speculated in grain or stocks and lost the money intrusted to his keeping, and killed himself rather than face exposure. But the yellow dailies evolved the remarkable explanation that these men had been murdered by the "beef trust." Taking the cue from this ingenious theory, a St. Paul cattle speculator named Greff, who has recently gone into bankruptcy, with assets of \$10,000 and liabilities of \$86,000, makes a bid for sympathy by laying it all to the packers.



These wicked individuals have a lot to answer for. Perhaps they, too, are behind the little difficulty which Nicholas I of Russia is now experiencing at home. They must have instigated the workmen to strike, in order to raise the price of meat in St. Petersburg.

### A BEEF STEER AS A PACKAGE.

Attorney-General Moody, when arguing the "beef case" in Washington, made the claim that a car of cattle were not the original package in a livestock shipment, but that the hide of the steer alone was. Then, when the steer's neck is cut, his body is no longer interstate commerce. The car is the package of a carload lot. When the car is emptied the package is broken. In the same way a box of hams is the original package. When it is broken the package is also broken. It would be as frivolous to say that the single ham was the original package, and that its skin must be cut to break the package, as it was to say that a single steer of a car-load was the original package until its hide was cut. Lawyers see strange things when it suits their purposes.

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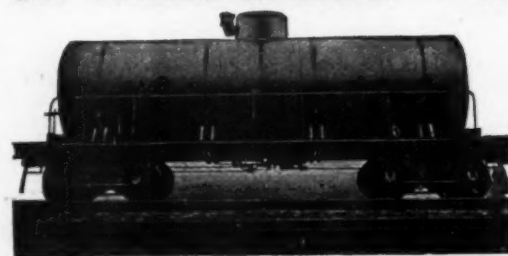
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## BRITISH MEAT TRADE OF 1904

(Annual Review by W. Weddel & Co.)

(Concluded from last week.)

### General Outlook in Great Britain.

The position of the flocks and herds in the United Kingdom is almost precisely what it was a year ago, the slight increase in cattle being counterbalanced by the reduction in stocks of sheep. It is, however, quite likely that there will be some expansion in the supply of home-fed pork, as the number of pigs in the United Kingdom has been steadily increasing since 1901. Unless, however, some 550,000 to 600,000 tons of beef, mutton and lamb be imported next year, the markets of this country are likely to be under-supplied, so far as these leading descriptions of meat are concerned. The general improvement in trade, in the manufacturing centres, ought to be the means of expanding the purchasing powers of wage-earners throughout the Midland and Northern Counties; and, despite the lack of employment in some centers—notably in London—the steadily increasing volume of imports into and exports from the United Kingdom revealed by the Board of Trade's returns for 1904, must inevitably result in a fuller measure of prosperity throughout the country.

Generally speaking, while the population in the United States is rapidly growing, the flocks and herds appear to be diminishing; and the exporting capabilities of the country are certainly lessening rather than increasing as time goes on. In times of high prices on this side of the Atlantic, no doubt larger supplies can be shipped from the United States more promptly than from any other important source of supply; but, in normal times, the margin of profit in the business is apparently becoming steadily smaller.

The sudden expansion in Canadian exports recorded twelve months ago has been followed by a year of shrinkage, the receipts of live sheep having been lessened by 5,420 head, and of live cattle by 42,068 head during the year just closed. An increase of 259 tons took place in the output of Canadian chilled beef, but, as the total receipts for the year were only 527 tons, the trade is still quite unimportant, and cannot be relied upon to fill any appreciable part of Britain's requirements.

In European countries, supplies of cattle and sheep still continue to fall short of local requirements, and during 1904 enquiries were received from Italy, Spain, France and Belgium as to the prospects of securing supplies from Australasia or the River Plate.

### Continental Imports Fail.

One or two efforts have been made to export beef and mutton from Russia, Hungary and Roumania to Great Britain, the protectionist policy of neighboring states making it impossible for the producers in those countries to realize their meat to advantage in what would appear to be their more natural outlets. While these consignments to the London market ultimately found buyers, the quality of the meat was so unsuited to the ordinary requirements of British consumers that only very low prices were realized, and the net results were by no means such as to encourage forwardings on a large scale.

Although the actual number of cattle and sheep depastured in the Argentine Republic remains a very uncertain quantity, owing to the long intervals at which official returns are collected, it is evident that supplies of cattle suitable for export have been recently, and still are, abundant. The improvement in quality established in recent years, originally with a view to meeting the live cattle trade, has been so marked that shippers are in a position to reject everything but prime meat when purchasing for the British market; and, whereas, a few years ago the average weight of River Plate frozen beef was not more than 180 lbs. per quarter, it is now about 190 lbs., and a good many lines have been delivered averaging over 220 lbs. per quarter. This, together with the overwhelming quantity received into the United Kingdom as compared with the Australasian output, clearly proves that, so far as frozen beef is concerned the River Plate easily holds the premier position amongst exporting countries.

In the case of mutton, however, the supply was barely equal to the demand, but the average weight per carcass, and the general quality, have advanced considerably in recent years; and, with the favorable season now being enjoyed, it is confidently expected that increasing numbers of sheep will be available in 1905. The export trade in lamb, although growing, moves ahead very slowly, and the River Plate does not yet give promise of being a very active competitor with New Zealand or Australia, in this department, in the immediate future.

### Australian Shipments Disappointing.

The smallness of the receipts of mutton from Australia in the early part of the year was a disappointment to those engaged in the trade, but the rise in the price of wool, and the additional inducements thereby offered to station-owners to replenish their lightly-stocked properties, tended to reduce the export to a mere bagatelle. For five months of the year not a single carcass was received, but latterly mutton came to hand in increasing volume, and considerable quantities were afloat at the close of the year. Although, owing to its long-continued scarcity in this market, Australian mutton has lost much of its popularity in the United Kingdom, the general quality and weights of recent arrivals were fairly satisfactory, and would appear to warrant the expectation that Australia may very shortly attain to a much more important position in this market than it has held since 1896, when the receipts amounted to 1,533,189 carcasses.

Some excellent lamb came to hand from Victoria at the beginning of the year, and again at the close, but great irregularity has characterized the grading for quality amongst the consignments sent from other parts of Australia. Neither in this respect, nor as regards the quantity coming to hand in the second season after the break-up of the drought, did the output come up to the expectations formed on this side of the world. A number of shipments are now afloat, how-

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ever, and these should do much to re-establish this section on a more permanent footing.

The quality of the latest arrivals of beef from Queensland was eminently satisfactory and showed very clearly that, although the quantity available for export may be relatively small as compared with receipts from other sources of supply, the quality is undoubtedly good. The beef was smaller boned, more compact, better covered, and more attractive than any River Plate shipments of a corresponding weight per quarter. It is only reasonable to anticipate that, in the coming year, when values in Queensland have adjusted themselves more nearly in accordance with prices ruling in London, an extensive trade in this class of beef may be re-established, although in volume and in continuity of supply it is not likely to be able to rival its Argentine competitor.

The latest agricultural returns from Australia make it clear that the flocks are quickly recovering from the effects of the drought, the increase in twelve months amounting to 3,707,734 sheep and lambs. Only 82,478 head of cattle were added to the herds in the same period.

### New Zealand Shrinkage.

The opinion was expressed a year ago that New Zealand had temporarily reached its limit of meat production, and the shrinkage in receipts of mutton and lamb in 1904, notwithstanding the attractive prices obtainable in this market, completely justified that view. The New Zealand agricultural returns on April 30, 1904, showed a further reduction in the flocks of that colony, which then aggregated only 18,289,539 head, as against 18,954,553 in 1903. Although these returns reveal this further shrinkage in the total flocks, the number of ewes has actually increased, and the colony is, perhaps, in a somewhat stronger statistical position than it was a year ago, for exporting lambs. The favorable season now being experienced gives good ground for hoping that some slight recovery from the reduced lamb output of last year

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may be witnessed in 1905, and that mutton exports will at least be maintained.

The number of cattle in New Zealand at April 30th last was 1,593,547, as compared with 1,460,663 in 1903. The increase of 132,884 head might justify the expectation of the output of beef would be augmented in the coming year, but the high prices ruling locally for stock will have to be reduced into harmony with values in Australia, the River Plate, and London before any extensive or profitable exporting business can be done.

#### Prospects for 1905.

Speaking generally, an improved consump-

tive demand may be looked for in 1905; and as home supplies are not likely to be any heavier than they were last year, while the United States and Canada may show some reduction in their exports, this country will have to depend more than ever upon Australia, New Zealand, and the River Plate, for its supplies of mutton, lamb and beef. The River Plate will, doubtless, fully meet any likely requirements so far as beef is concerned. It is possible, though by no means certain (owing to the recent rise in the value of wool), that Australian mutton exports may supply any deficiencies from New Zealand

and the River Plate; but, on the other hand, the receipts of lamb from all sources can hardly be expected to meet the normal 10 per cent. annual increase in the consumption. On the whole, therefore, prices all round in 1905 are more than likely to rule somewhat higher than in the year just finished.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and Virginia Stock Yard and Abattoir Company, of Washington, D. C., held recently, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Chas. W. Botsch, Wm. G. Carter, J. E. Donovan, Chas. E. Ebel, F. Espey, R. A. Golden, S. Lemon Hoover, Louis P. Krey, Cloyd Tavenner.

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## THE NEW HOG TYPE

The bacon hog controversy has somewhat given place to that of the commercial hog. The breeders have long been studying the market from the viewpoint of their own sales sheets. The hog most in demand is, generally speaking, the most profitable, because more easily sold in a brisker competitive market.

The tendency of the hog breeder is to a smaller brood sow. The old fad of the heavy sow is being dispelled. The medium animal is more active, litters better, is a better mother and gives the best returns. The most successful hog raisers are being forced around to this view by the actual market demands and the returns of their own sales during the past few years. It seems to be a law of nature that big, fat mothers bring forth more lubberly, lazy and unhealthy children in proportion than the smaller, wiry ones. They bring forth a smaller percentage of them, too. It doesn't follow that a small female will be the mother of a small offspring.

It is found that the smaller sow drops a sufficiently large percentage of large-sized pigs in her average litters to supply the call for heavy fat pork, while not overloading that demand. At the same time she comes nearer meeting the packinghouse and commercial de-

mand for a lighter hog than does the oversized sow of the old idea. Size is but one objective in the hog breeding field, but it is an important one when the selling market and demand are considered.

## ADULTERATE OR BLEND

The chief chemist of the Federal Government is splitting straws in food and drink matters. He has stated that 85 per cent. of the whiskey sold in this country is adulterated. Now that the whiskey men have gotten after him, he retracts and says that he meant "blended" and not "adulterated." The chief chemist's general definition of adulteration is an article or substance with which has been mixed or into whose composition has been incorporated an ingredient not a part of the original substance, or inferior in character and grade to it.

A distilled spirit is one as it comes from the still. A rectified spirit is supposed to be one that is further purified and strengthened by more refining of the original substance alone. A blended spirit is any sort of a hybrid fluid from that fired with wood alcohol, sugar and water, down through all the grades of cheap sherry mixtures to the "tuning up" of a weakened decoction with prune juice, etc. Of course, a straight rye whiskey might be mixed with a corn whiskey for flavor and other qualities. Very little of this sort of blending is done. The bourbons are usually a straight "brew."

If the alcoholic and wine or prune-juice sophistications are "blends," instead of "adulterations," then there are only blends and no adulterations in the food line. Sausage becomes a blend, lard and oil, stuffed butters and cheeses are oleaginous blends. And so, analogously, all through the realm of the food field. The chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture should not weaken and split straws at whiskey. The nation desires uniformly vigorous action in pure food and drink matters.

## RENDERING DEAD LINE

Kettle rendered and steam lard have an important point of difference. The hygienic value of the two may not be the same when rendered from government and from non-inspected stock, if the chemist finds that the steam pressure to force out the latter from the fat is not at as high a temperature as that which is required to fry out the former. Raw lard, as such, has some advantages over cooked lard, just the same as boiled meats have over roasted or fried meats.

The sanitarian and the hygienist are only concerned with the health problems of the two. When the bovine, swine and other fats are from healthful animals, it matters little whether the oils are steamed out, pressed out

cold or fried out, as the product will be germless in any case. The scientist has not yet determined the relative healthfulness of pressed lard, steam lard or fried lard, from a live germ point of view. The heat point of the kettle-rendered stuff kills the infection, if any exists. The temperatures of the other two processes vary and favor the suspicion that the danger of germ life remains.

With the inspected packinghouse products there is no danger, because no diseased substances are permitted to enter the rendering tanks. With the smaller concerns and at uninspected centers it is a different matter. These lards and other greases go into the channels of trade, often to be mixed with inspected stuffs. It is an interesting point for the bacteriologist and for the food analyst. While science is meddling and going deep into details, it might as well go to the bottom.

## WOOL HOLDS STRONG

The amount of wool on hand in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and the eight other American wool markets and storing centers at the end of the year, as compared with the same date of 1903, is significant of the large wool shortage existing in the markets of the world. At the end of 1903 there were on hand 141,000,000 lbs., as compared with 54,000,000 lbs. of wool at the end of 1903. The amount in bond at Boston, New York and Philadelphia last month was only 5,000,000 lbs. in excess of that on hand in December of the previous year. In other words, the amount of free and bonded wools combined was 82,000,000 lbs. less than that on hand in 1903. Russia and Japan need wool. The normal supply is 180,000,000 lbs. short and it cannot be made up. Medium and fine grade wools are very scarce and not obtainable. Thus is wool above 65c. per pound.

## FERTILIZERS MOVING

The wasted energy of the South is in agriculture. The Southern farmer has not yet learned the full value of fertilizers. For that same reason he has not learned how to grow two bushels of grain or two bales of cotton where one now grows. He prefers to till two acres of ground for the produce of one rather than to bear the extra cost of the needed fertilizer to raise on the one acre that which the two produce. The experiment station and the fertilizer manufacturer have that important lesson yet to teach the agriculturist. Farmers seem to be waking up to the truth in spots. This is evidenced by the fact that more fertilizers were sold last year than ever before. The movement of fertilizers is now setting in, and the indications are that 1905 will show the heaviest sales in the history of the industry.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### BLOOD AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

(Specially Prepared for The National Provisioner.)

(Concluded from last week.)

Further experiments for the preservation of liberating ammonia gas in blood were made by the employment of sulphate of calcium or plaster of Paris, the latter being employed by simply throwing it over the surface of the blood and the subsequent mixing of it into the blood afterwards. Negative results only were obtained by the use of this chemical, which, while serving the end in view to no favorable purpose, acted in addition thereto as a diluent of the otherwise low-ammonia blood.

It becomes the obvious conclusion of the writer that the safest plan, by far, for producing high-ammonia blood rests in the rapid handling of the raw material alone, unless drying shall be carried on in partial vacuum, where no excess of heat is employed for the co-operation of the occluded moisture of the blood.

We have been dwelling on this point at considerable length, and shall insist that the rapid handling of the blood from the green or raw state to the finished, dry product, is the most important of all the considerations to be observed in the manufacture of high-ammonia blood, and that all other points are of but secondary moment.

There is, probably, no other fertilizing material in the packinghouse which presents like difficulties in handling in order to obtain a product of high ammonia content than is blood, due, principally, to its proneness to decomposition.

The cooking of the raw blood, which precedes the pressing of it, offers but slight opportunity for errors. Blood is never cooked under pressure, since such a procedure could be of no advantage. All that is necessary for the cooking of the blood is to fill a tank to about three-quarters of its content with the same, apply the full force of a convenient steam line to it until the whole is brought to a boil. The boiling proper requires but from ten to twenty minutes time, according to the load of the tank and the size of the steam line available.

The proper point of finishing is found by experience rather than by any ironclad rule, but it may safely be stated that by the examination of a sample of the cooked blood, withdrawn from the bottom valve of the tank, the finishing point may easily be determined by the appearance of the liquid portion of blood thus withdrawn. The coagulated blood shall be of a reddish brown color, while the liquid portion shall have assumed a slightly pinkish coloration.

Overcooking is indicated by the liquid portion having acquired a clear, waterlike appearance, while a red liquid indicates an insufficient application of steam. While the

former is beyond reparation, the latter is easily corrected by the further application of the steam until the desired color of the liquid portion of the blood shall be obtained.

The cooked blood must be withdrawn immediately from the tanks into conveniently shaped hoppers of suitable sizes by means of bottom gate-valves, as the formation of a rubber-like mass in the tanks permits of a very difficult withdrawing of the same, such a mass resulting from delayed storage of cooked blood in tanks. The pressing of the blood is carried out in any available press, the sole object being the removal of superfluous water. A reduction of the latter to about 50 per cent. is quite sufficient.

The drying may be effected in any dryer, no special arrangements being required for ordinary purposes. The drying is continued until the moisture is further reduced to about 6 to 8 per cent. Blood, properly handled, should contain, approximately, 17 per cent. of ammonia at the basis of 10 per cent. of moisture.

### DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN.

Dyers' modification of the Gunning-Kjeldahl method of nitrogen determination, in which the substance is heated with sulphuric acid and mercury until frothing subsides, after which ten grams of potassium sulphate are added, and the solution boiled until colorless, combines all the advantages of the other modifications of this method. It is, however, not sufficient in all cases to boil the liquid until it becomes colorless. With very resistant substances, such as alkaloids, coal, etc., the boiling with sulphuric acid, mercury and potassium sulphate should be continued for at least two hours after the solution becomes colorless, and for not less than three hours in all.

No advantage is found in the use of copper in addition to the reagents mentioned, slightly higher results were obtained by the careful use of permanganate at the end of three hours boiling. With all samples in which nitrogen exists essentially as proteids or albuminoids and related compounds, including the so-called nitrogenous extractives, and other amides and amino-compounds, it is only necessary to use mercury and potassium sulphate and to boil for at least one hour from the time the potassium sulphate is added.

### UTILIZATION OF LEATHER WASTE.

When nitrogenous substances, such as wool, leather, hair, horn, etc., are heated at about 300 deg. C., with 30 to 50 per cent. of sulphuric acid and afterwards extracted with water, considerable amounts of ammonium sulphate are obtained, while the carbonized residues, according to the nature of the substance employed, may be utilized as a de-

colorizing agent, or, if unsuitable for this purpose, may be utilized for the production of potassium ferrocyanide.

For the first operation it is proposed to employ waste sulphuric acid from the purification of petroleum. In an experiment in which 220 grams leather meal were treated with sulphuric acid, 3.36 grams of ammonia were obtained, and of the total nitrogen only 2.5 per cent. was lost. In another experiment, however, the loss was much greater. The carbonized residues contained from 4 to 10 per cent. of nitrogen.

### MANUFACTURE OF MILK POWDER.

According to G. H. Rayner's patent, the milk is first pasteurized, then filtered, and rendered homogeneous. During this time the quantity of calcium separated as an insoluble compound is determined, and a corresponding amount of calcium compound (calcium combined with a higher alcohol, or sugar) is added to the milk, which is evaporated under reduced pressure to about one-fifth of its volume. The thick liquid obtained, is then completely dried in layers of about 5 m.m. thickness in flat bottomed pans. The dry product is powdered. The latter is soluble, and it is claimed that it does not become rancid on keeping.

### TO PREVENT RUSTING OF IRON.

To protect iron and steel tools from rusting a mixture of equal parts of white wax and turpentine is made. Both substances are heated carefully to avoid firing of the inflammable turpentine until a uniform mixture obtains. The article to be protected is then rubbed with this mixture by means of a piece of cotton cloth, and the rubbing continued until a thorough covering is produced. The liquid tends to fill the pores of the iron. The further rubbing down of the mixture will produce the appearance of a polish.

### NEW PATENTS.

779,106. Rotary Drier. Frederick A. Wegner and Jesse D. Bourdeau, Detroit, Mich. The combination with a receptacle in which the material is deposited, of a conduit extending within the receptacle, projections extending outwardly around said conduit, means for relatively rotating said receptacle and conduit, and exhaust mechanism communicating with said conduit.

779,031. Mill for Grinding Soap. Charles E. Drake, Webster, Mass., assignor to Houchin & Huber, Brooklyn, N. Y. An apparatus having a plurality of connected drums increasing in diameter from the intake to the discharge end of the apparatus, a shaft disposed centrally of the drums, screens, and a plurality of beaters loosely mounted upon the shaft above the screens, the arms of the beaters increasing in numbers and length from the intake to the discharge end of the machine.

12,300. Refrigerator Building. James Wills, New York, N. Y. A refrigerator building comprising two or more floors, an elevator-shaft, means of access between the floors and said shaft, an elevator-car providing a traveling anteroom operating in said shaft and means whereby an air-lock is established between said elevator-car and each floor when they are thrown together.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### IT STOOD THE SHOCK.

It is hardly customary to design hot-blast apparatus to withstand the shock of explosion, but the substantial character of such an apparatus built by the B. F. Sturtevant Company for the Fabrikoid Company, of Newburgh, N. Y., is clearly evidenced by the accompanying reproduction of a photograph taken shortly after an explosion of 1,500 pounds of gun cotton within the building containing the apparatus.

The building was of wood and practically



air tight, which made the force of the explosion greater. What is shown in the picture is all that was left. The fan and heater were intact, except that the name-plate was blown off the fan; otherwise it was in perfect condition. The wheel turned with ease and ran as true as if it had just been set up. The steam connection to the heater was not harmed, although the asbestos covering on the pipe was blown off. The fan is running to-day just as if nothing had happened.

### COMPLETELY EQUIPPED BY BRECHT.

Hetzler Bros., of Columbia, Mo., will erect one of the most modern packing plants in the United States on a 46-acre site recently purchased at Columbia. The plant will be of brick and stone, three stories high, and will be fitted up in the very latest style of packinghouse machinery. The contract for this equipment was given to the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, and this concern will furnish all the outfit, from the killing floors through to the lard refinery. The Brecht experts, who have acquired a particular reputation in the equipment of complete packing plants, are at work on the Hetzler plans, and hope to have the plant ready within sixty days. This is quick work, but the sort that the Brecht house prides itself on.

### FRICK MACHINERY INFORMATION.

The Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., has issued a folder, with a bright red cover, which tells about the Eclipse patent triple pipe brine cooler, double pipe ammonia condenser, atmospheric ammonia condenser and the submerged coil condenser in circular tank. Effective cuts depict the various types clearly, and the explanatory remarks are of interest to all users of refrigerating machinery. The triple pipe brine cooler is the newest improvement in the Eclipse refrigerating machinery, and the description given of it will be eagerly read. The folder will be mailed to any address on request.

Purchasing agents will find it to their advantage to watch this page.

### N. C. R. WELFARE FEATURES.

A physician, two trained nurses, a class in first aid for the injured and beds for emergency cases are some of the many precautions taken by the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, for the health and welfare of its employees.

The company believes in good health for its employees just as it believes in good materials out of which to make its products. It has followed out such a policy for a number of years, and it is safe to assert that there is not another manufacturing concern in the United States which has healthier or happier employees.

When a person makes application for employment at the factory one of the first requirements is that he shall submit to a physical and mental examination. This is required for two reasons. First, it is the aim of the company to take into its employ only



PHYSICIAN AND TRAINED NURSE IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE.

strong and healthy men and women. Second, its employees must be protected from all contagious diseases. A special study of means to promote the health of its employees is made by the Welfare Department—one of the most important departments of the factory.

A physician employed by the company is at the call of all employees while in the factory without cost to them. He conducts classes in first aid to the injured, and many of the employees have become quite proficient



WELFARE FEATURES APPLIED TO LOCK AND DRILL DEPARTMENT.

in the work. The physician is aided by two trained nurses, who, themselves, are in close touch with the young women employed in the factory. The rest room in which the

girls may go when ill is under their charge.

Ventilation and light receive special attention. The factory buildings are models of the builders' art in this respect. They are



REST ROOM FOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES.

clean and light and are supplied with pure air. Everywhere are seen unusual sanitary provision. For instance, in the polishing room, the air is changed every fifteen minutes, and the emery dust is drawn down by suction into a general exhaust pipe and conveyed out of the building.

The young women are provided with high back chairs and foot rests. They are also supplied with immaculately clean aprons and sleevelets to protect their gowns while at work. Every building has its bathroom with tubs and shower appliances, and employees are given company's time for bathing.

All employees are given Saturday afternoon as a half holiday the year round. The young women in the factory are permitted to take a recess in the morning of ten minutes, and ten minutes in the afternoon, and leave the factory ten minutes earlier than the men.

Dining rooms are provided where employees



WHERE ALL N. C. R. TOOLS ARE MADE.

may secure warm lunches at a nominal charge. None but the purest of foods are served. Lectures on health and food are frequently given in the assembly hall for all the employees by recognized authorities on these subjects. All the known hygienic laws are observed throughout the factory. In addition to all these precautions, the employees of the factory have a Relief Association in which its members are entitled to sick benefits and the services of a physician when needed.

There is a Men's Welfare League, which is the means of providing outdoor athletics of all kinds for the men employees of the factory. A constant effort is being maintained at all times by the company to do everything in its power for the health of its employees, and the good results of this work are becoming more apparent each year.

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## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Hygeia Ice Company, of Toledo, O., has been chartered with \$50,000 capital by T. H. Walbridge, H. E. King, H. D. Norvell, R. A. Pearce and F. H. Geer.

Glenville Creamery Company, of Granville, N. Y., with nominal capital has been incorporated by John H. Swart, T. E. Romeyn and others.

Lake Village Ice and Cold Company, of Lake Village, Ark., has been organized by Jefferson Hicks, Mrs. Nelly Hicks-Lucy, W. M. Rankin, R. D. Chotard and the Arkansas and Texas Consolidated Ice and Coal Company, and others. The capital is \$35,000.

Carondelet Ice Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been chartered. The capital is \$40,000, and the incorporators, Frank W. Feuerbacher, H. A. Chapin and Carrie Feuerbacher.

Springport Creamery Company, of Springport, O., has been formed by local parties. Capital is \$9,100.

Champlain Creamery Company, of Champlain, N. Y., has been chartered with \$3,000 capital by G. S. McCrea, Fred Lucas and James Averill, Jr.

Clarksdale Ice and Bottling Company, of Clarksdale, La., with \$25,000 has been incorporated by A. C. Finkler, W. W. Stanton, J. E. Meyers et al.

North River Ice Company, of New York City, N. Y., has been chartered. The capital is \$10,000, and the directors are A. J. Williams, Isidore Louis, S. A. Louis.

### ICE NOTES.

The Russellville Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Russellville, Ark., will double its capacity at once.

The Seminole Power and Ice Company, of Fort Myers, Fla., will add a ten ton ice machine to its present plant.

Messrs. Hooker, Williams and F. O. Austin, of Hartford, Ky., are interested in building an ice plant at that place.

The Blackstone Manufacturing Company, of Blackstone, Va., will install an ice plant.

D. J. Howell is interested in forming a plant for ice making at Welch, W. Va.

About \$400 damage was done to the Augusta, Ark., Ice and Manufacturing Company's plant recently.

M. C. Edwards, of Dawson, Ga., wants an entire equipment for an ice plant.

The cold storage plant of C. G. Converse, occupied by the Bahr Fish and Game Company, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, at Hot Springs, Ark., was burned recently. The building and machinery are a total loss.

The plant of the Crystal Ice and Power Company, of Danville, Va., recently burned is being rebuilt.

Geo. C. Tift is interesting capital at Cuyahoga Falls, O., in building an ice plant there. The capital proposed is \$15,000, and the concern will be called the Cuyahoga Ice and Coal Company.

The cold storage and slaughter house of J. W. Parrish & Son, at Taylorville, Ill., was burned recently. Loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$2,000.

R. H. Berry, of Lincoln, Mo., is promoting a company to build an electric light and ice plant.

E. H. Dewey will build a ten ton ice plant at Boise, Ida.

The Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has asked for the appointment of a receiver for the Oklahoma Ice and Brewing Company, of Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging nonpayment of interest on a \$240,000 bond issue.

The Waco Ice and Refrigerating Company, of Waco, Tex., has changed its name to Big Four Ice, Light and Cold Storage Company. Jas. E. Egan is general manager. The plant is being improved and enlarged.

The Freeman Service Company, of Hazlehurst, Miss., has bought the ice plant there and will add laundry and bottling plants to it.

The Havre de Grace Water Company, of Havre de Grace, Md., will put in a ten ton ice plant at once.

The Lake Charles Ice, Light and Water Works Company, of Lake Charles, La., will sink two more wells to increase its water supply.

I. N. Beckner, of the Cleveland Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Cleveland, Tenn., has sold his interest in the concern to J. O. Bartlett.

Haederle Ice Company, of Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Albert I. Drayton, of New York City, has been appointed receiver for the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines of New York and New Jersey on application of Mrs. Sarah S. Hewitt, who holds an unpaid claim for \$6,000 against the concern.

### FOREIGN MEAT REFRIGERATION.

In their annual review of the British frozen meat trade, extracts from which appear elsewhere in The National Provisioner, Weddel & Co., of London, cover the entire refrigeration field as it applies to the frozen meat industry. Frozen meat supplies for Great Britain (as distinguished from "chilled" or refrigerated meat) are drawn from Australia, New Zealand and the River Plate. In reviewing the year in this field Weddel & Co. say:

In the refrigeration field so far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned, no additions of importance in the way of freezing works were made during the past year, and, although in one or two instances some extensions to existing works were carried out, these were counterbalanced by the destruction by fire of the Waitara Freezing Works, so that the total freezing capacity in the Australasian colonies is practically the same as it was a year ago. In the Argentine Republic, the La Plata Cold Storage Company, Ltd., began extensive operations very successfully in July, and their large works are now in full swing. The works of the Smithfield-Argentine Company at Zarate, and those of the Frigorifico Argentine at Buenos Aires, will commence operations during the ensuing year. In Uruguay, the new works of Montevideo are in a similar position, so that a substantial increase in arrivals from South America must be reckoned with in 1905.

In 1904, Australia, with 27 freezing works, having a total freezing capacity of 62,900 56-lb. carcasses per day, shipped 11,942 tons to the British market, and 17,498 tons to other countries. The 23 works in New Zealand, with a daily capacity of 65,200 56-lb. carcasses, shipped 91,624 tons of frozen meat to the British market, and 1,631 tons to South Africa; while the Argentine Republic, with only 7 works having a daily freezing capacity of 54,300 56-lb. carcasses, shipped 154,537 tons (frozen and chilled) to the United Kingdom, and 29,512 tons (frozen) to other destinations—principally to the Cape.

After making allowance for all the disabilities under which Australia labored in consequence of the drought and the impossibility of carrying on the industry in New Zealand at full pressure all the year round, there was still a very large margin of difference between the effectiveness of the South American freezing works and that of similar establishments in the colonies, as measured by their respective outputs. This difference inevitably increases the cost of working, and, therefore, handicaps the latter somewhat severely in the competition for the custom of British consumers. Last year's total output of the freezing works of the world

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was approximately 306,744 tons, as compared with 324,268 tons in 1903.

Although a fair number of fresh names appear in the list of steamers fitted for carrying frozen meat, a good many of them belong to vessels which, having changed owners, have had their names altered. Besides these, there are 13 new ships included in the list, making a total of 174 vessels now available, with a carrying capacity of 10,785,200 56 lb. carcasses.

The preparation of a reliable list of vessels fitted for carrying frozen meat is becoming increasingly difficult, owing to the extensive arrangements now made for bringing chilled beef from South America in chambers which can, when desired, be used for the carriage of either chilled or frozen beef. Tonnage of this description is not yet sufficiently plentiful to affect materially the figures given above, which do not include freight provided solely for the carriage of chilled beef; but the refrigerated space available for either description of beef is now undergoing considerable augmentation, in view of the increasing demands made by River Plate shippers.

The tendency on the part of shipowners to increase the size of the steamers engaged in the trade in recent years has been fully maintained. In this connection it may be interesting to call attention to the great carrying capacity of some of these steamers. For instance, the "Banffshire," "Buteshire," "Fife-shire," "Morayshire," "Nairnshire," and "Surrey" could each carry, at one loading, a much larger number of sheep than are to be found in the various counties after which they are named. Ships of the size of the "Highland Brigade" could carry in one voyage all the



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sheep now grazing in Hertford and Middlesex, or in Clackmannan, Dumbarton and Kincardine, or the entire flocks of the Orkney Islands, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands together. The "Nairnshire" is now afloat with the carcasses of 76,500 lambs and 15,000 sheep on board, while, according to the official returns, the total number of sheep and lambs grazing in the County of Nairn on June 4th last was only 15,554.

Owing to the comparative dearth of employment for all the ships fitted with refrigerating machinery, there was a downward tendency in freights, except on those routes where contracts entered into some years ago remained in force. Some of the New Zealand contracts expire during 1905, and while no reduction in rates is anticipated, it is hoped that in making fresh contracts some improvement may be secured in respect of regularity

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Another year has passed without any important change taking place in the list of cold stores in London, the number of establishments now available being 27, with a total capacity of 2,176,500 56-lb. carcasses. Further storage continues to be provided from time to time in various provincial centres, chiefly in anticipation of trade requirements, with the result that at present there is no immediate likelihood of any scarcity of accommodation arising.

### STANDARD TON INVESTIGATION.

The committee on the standard ton basis for rating refrigerating machinery appointed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers a year ago, after investigation, made a preliminary report at the annual meeting of the association. The committee consisted of D. S. Jacobus, chairman, and E. F. Miller, P. DeC. Ball, A. P. Trautwein and Gardner T. Voorhees. Their report was as follows:

1. Your committee concluded that a procedure similar to that adopted in establishing a unit for the boiler horse-power, and recommended by a committee of this society in Volume VI, page 302 of the "Transactions," be followed in this instance.

2. Your committee has made no attempt to include in this report other machines than those which perform refrigeration by evaporating a refrigerating fluid to a vapor.

3. Working on this line, the committee has confined itself strictly to a thermal rating and to the establishment of a set of conditions which would seem to represent good average engineering practice.

4. The subject was considered under two heads:

A. The selection of units to measure the cooling effect or the refrigerating produced.

B. The selection of a standard set of conditions under which a refrigerating machine, no matter what its type, shall be run in determining what is herein designated as its commercial tonnage capacity.

5. The unit adopted to measure the cooling effect, or the refrigeration, is the heat required to melt one pound of ice, which is 144 British

thermal units,\* and by dividing the refrigeration, measured in British thermal units, by 144, the ice melting capacity in pounds is obtained. The unit for a ton (2,000 lbs.) of ice melting capacity is therefore 288,000 British thermal units. Your committee feel that this tonnage unit cannot be improved upon, and herewith recommend its adoption.

6. The commercial tonnage capacity is the refrigerating effect, expressed in tons of ice melting capacity produced by a machine in 24 hours when running continuously under the standard set of conditions.

7. Your committee appreciate the fact that it is very difficult to establish a standard set of conditions under which a refrigerating machine should be operated in order to determine its commercial capacity. Considering the matter from the standpoint of cost of plant and of steam and water economy, the best set of conditions to adopt seems to be those which often exists in ice making, namely, that the temperature of the saturated vapor at the point of liquefaction in the condenser, be 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature of evaporation of the liquid in the refrigerator be zero degrees Fahrenheit.

8. The ice-making capacity is not the ice-melting capacity of a machine, but is less, being usually about one-half the latter, because in making a pound of ice more refrigeration than 144 British thermal units is required owing to cooling the water to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and certain unavoidable losses incident to the process.

9. The commercial tonnage capacity of any refrigerating machine using liquefiable vapor is based upon the actual weight of the refrigerating fluid that is circulated between the condenser and the refrigerator, and that is actually evaporated in the refrigerator.

10. Under the conditions specified in paragraphs 7 and 9, twenty-five pounds of anhydrous ammonia per hour must be evaporated in the refrigerator for one ton of commercial

\*The figure used for the latent heat of fusion of ice in most reference books on refrigeration is 142 British thermal units. This figure comes from the experiments of Regnault, who obtained the value of 79.4 calories per kilogram. Person determined it to be 80.0 calories, and Hess, 80.3 calories. Later experiments by Bunsen gave the value of 80.025, which is very nearly the mean of all the preceding values, and which is probably the most accurate. When reduced to British thermal units this value becomes 144 British thermal units per pound.

tonnage capacity.† For other refrigerating fluids we do not at present make any recommendations as to the weight of the fluid that must be circulated.

11. The actual refrigerating capacity (in tons) of a machine may be determined from the quantity and range of temperature of brine, water or other secondary refrigerating liquid circulated as a refrigerant. The actual refrigerating capacity under the standard set of conditions should correspond closely to the commercial tonnage capacity.

12. We recommend that a committee be appointed to report, suggesting rules for the best methods of measuring the quantity of refrigerating fluid evaporated in the refrigerator, together with a code of rules for conducting tests of refrigerating machines or plants.

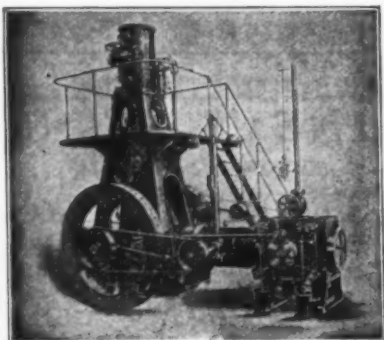
The committee was reappointed and instructed to continue its investigations in accordance with note 12 of its report.

†This agrees closely with the results obtained by experiment when the cooling effects of the ammonia evaporated was checked by the refrigeration produced as actually measured.

### COLD STORAGE GAME SEIZED.

The fish and game commission of Massachusetts, at the instigation of sportsmen, has begun action against cold storage companies in Massachusetts for storing wild game out of season in violation of the game law. Several seizures have been made at various cold storage warehouses in the state, action being taken under a new law giving officers the right of search. Heretofore dealers in game have been proceeded against. Now the state is acting against the cold storage companies with whom the dealers store the game. It is claimed the game is killed out of season and is unlawfully held. The storage people make the defense that they are not supposed to know the contents of the boxes which they store for others, and therefore cannot be guilty of violating any law.

The Modern Milling Company, of Waxahatchie, Tex., will build a twenty ton ice plant in connection with its flour mill.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

### Spurty Market Prices, Based Upon Diminished Hog Receipts — Increased and Rather Liberal Consignments of The Products to Europe, Especially of Lard — Improved Cash Demands.

A movement for rather better prices for the hog products began early in the week. It was encouraged by a falling off of the receipts of hogs at the packing centers and from the fact that larger consignments of both meats and lard had been made to the foreign markets. Besides the home demands, more particularly for meats, have been widening, while that they have called for rather freer quantities.

With the turn in the market to a firmer tone there was covering by "shorts," but who were not numerous, since the speculative market has been a slack one for a protracted time. But there seemed strong determination on the part of the leaders to support the market, especially so for pork and ribs, but with which lard, in part sympathized, while it ignored the development, temporarily, at least, of easier cottonseed oil market conditions. There was a little outside speculative buying on the turn of the market, and the scalpers were working the market more on the slightly bullish turns. But there is no general confidence among the outside speculators of an upward tendency of prices, and it may be said that the general market situation is only slightly more animated than in the week before.

The hog supply is and will be the most significant influence. It would appear that as it enlarges or is modified at the packing centers that confidence is either strengthened or abated. The reasoning in connection with the hog supply is about as follows: that because of the late lower prices for the hogs

that the farmers have more recently held them back, but that with the firmer situation of their prices within the last few days that, barring interference by weather conditions with their marketing, that they are likely to be forwarded more freely. There would seem to be a liberal hog supply back in the country ready for marketing, and perhaps an exceptionally full supply steadily coming up to marketable averages. The general trade calculations are of full productions of the products along through the spring months, and on that account it is hard to get in a speculative interest from outsiders on the "long" side of the market for the products for other than brief periods. The strength of the market, however, is likely to last until the hog movement becomes of sufficient importance to exercise more attention to it.

There is no question that there is a very good consumption of the products at the prices. The pure lard is taking as much attention as ordinarily from consumers, notwithstanding the relatively lower prices than usual with it of the compound lard, although that the compound lard by the generally moderately increased desire of the distributors to buy the food products for the week, has by that much an improved position. Besides the distributions of meats, especially to the South, have been of a more satisfactory order, comprising inquiries for larger lots.

The fact that shipments to Europe have been larger than before latterly in the way of consignments, while that the feature helps the home markets, are not likely to prove particularly burdensome upon the foreign situation, since the direct demands for supplies here from Europe have for some time been of a conservative order; therefore that the enlarged consignments hardly go beyond

the ordinary absorptions of supplies by the foreign markets.

It must be said that the trade sentiment, in a more general way, for the present at least, of the market conditions of the hog products is for the long run of it of a bearish order, whatever manifestations of bullishness appear from time to time, and as it is based upon the well recognized features of probable supplies and demands. The trade believes that there are plenty of hogs to come forward, and that they are likely to be of better average weights than those had in the previous year, although that there is not likely to be holding back of the hogs for protracted feeding considering the relative prices of the corn and hogs. It considers as altogether probable that for the season through that the expected larger products productions than those of last year, will have much more attention of distributors and consumers, and because that the prices for them this year are likely to be upon a more even, reasonable basis than that had for two or three years before, whereby there is likely to be a resumption, in some degree, of the old-time method of taking in supplies beyond near needs of them. Besides that the prices present and probable of the hog products will, without doubt, throw them more freely into consumption.

Moreover, it does not look as if the season would be a marked speculative one, for the hog products, since in consideration of the present and prospective supplies of meats and fats, of cottonseed as well as of the hog fat, that the outside speculation would be restrained, as it never cares to take a market except as there are prominent features for outcome of bullish tendencies, and that these are very doubtful of materialization.

There is no question, however, but that

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REFINED  
LARD



there is a good deal of confidence among packers concerning the prices of meats, and that they are not at all anxious to sell future deliveries of them. The trade reasoning, in part, would be that if the meat situation should prove a strong one, and as it could be an outcome on a less than at present looked for hog supply, that the lard market would be, sympathetically, influenced. But the fat position is confronted by the abundant supply of and easy prices for cottonseed oil and the consequent prices of compound lard. For permanently higher fat prices there would seem to be necessary some other exhibition than that at present of the cottonseed oil market. There has been a good deal of speculation, larger than ever before, in cottonseed oil for the season, thus far, among outsiders, and there had been some recovery in the prices of it from the late extreme low trading point in it, but the supply of the oil is abundant and the consumption of it not large enough, just now at least, for prolonged bullish moves in it, and it gets reactions to easier prices. The tallow position is also weakened, not so much so from any marked increase of the production of the product, but from the fact that however not much more cottonseed oil than ordinarily is used by the soapmakers, yet that with the relatively low prices of it against those for tallow and greases the feature is used as an argument against the markets for both of them. But the foreign markets are, as well, weaker again this week for the tallow.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 213 lbs., against 214 lbs. in the previous week, 206 lbs. corresponding week in 1904, and 211 lbs. in 1903.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,817 bbls. pork, 17,435,694 lbs. lard, 14,486,310 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 4,306 bbls. pork, 13,116,496 lbs. lard; 13,882,782 lbs. meats.

In New York there has been an irregular market for Western steam lard, with sales in the West of some lots from points outside of Chicago as low as \$6.75, although afterwards to \$6.90, quoted for these; the basis of the January lard in Chicago would make the quoted price decidedly above that, but it would, of course, be wholly nominal. City steam lard has been quoted at 6½¢, after sales of about 800 tons, at 6¼¢@6½¢. Compound lard, while rather more active, does not have decided briskness in trading; it now ranges at from 4½¢ to 5¢. for car lots, chiefly at 4¼¢@4½¢. In pork there has been more of an export demand, with sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$13.25@13.75, 250 bbls. short clear at \$13@15, and 100 bbls. family at \$14. In city meats a liberal business has been done in bellies, with 150,000 pounds sold at 7¢. for essentially all averages but heavy, which sold at 6½¢, and smokers at 7¼¢; 4,500 loose pickled hams at 8½¢@9¢, and 600 pickled shoulders at 6¢.

**BEEF.**—The export demand is very moderate, and the home distributions are without especial activity. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$15@16. Barreled mess, \$9; packet, \$10.50; family, \$12.

#### THE FERTILIZING LIFE.

There are two schools of fertilizer experts. One of them claims that fertility depends more on the organic matter than on the nitrogen and phosphoric matter. The other set of experts assert that it is the fertilizing chemicals which contribute to vegetable growth. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are the chemical properties of fertilizers.

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, will experiment upon the subject this spring. Soils have been gathered from various parts of the State. These will each be divided into three parcels. These separate parcels of each sample of soil will be fertilized as follows: No. 1 of each will receive an equal amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in chemical form. No. 2 of each will be treated with an equal quantity of muck, or pure organic matter. No. 3 of each will be fertilized with a mixture of organic

matter with nitrogen and phosphoric acid. On these prepared soils crops of barley, peas, etc., will be grown in a hot house at Geneva.

While these tests will not be final, they will be suggestive of the correct view in the case as between the various experts. The trend of the planter has been toward the vegetable as against the purely chemical fertilizer. The farmer has found, or thinks he has found, by experience, that the organic matter furnishes the food and nitrogen, the tonic, while the acids chop up or mill the roughage to aid digestion in the plants' assimilation of the nerve and body builder. If this view comes out as the correct one in the Geneva tests about to be started it will verify the claim of the cottonseed oil mills that cottonseed meal fertilizer is the natural feed for the plant life, because it contains all but the added phosphoric acid. The farmer who made his composite heap of straw, leaves, stable refuse and general barnyard trash, and threw in a per cent. of acid "to cut it up," was on the road to the contention of and claim made by the cottonseed crusher in respect to his mill's fertilizer.

The fertilizer industry will watch with interest the conclusion of the experiments at Geneva. The inkling which these will give may lead to further and more general experiments in this line with respect to other crops.

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	7/6	10c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c
Cheese.....	20/	35/	2M
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	20c
Beef, tierces.....	2/	3/	20c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/6	20c

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending Jan. 21, 1905, with comparative tables:

	Week Jan. 21, 1905.	Week Jan. 23, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1904, Jan. 21, 1905.
United Kingdom....	1,061	536	11,311
Continent.....	316	829	4,068
So. and Cen. Am....	477	1,117	3,903
West Indies.....	1,933	2,065	15,861
Br. No. Am. Col....	25	19	3,043
Other countries.....	5	52	257

Totals.....	3,817	4,306	38,443
<b>BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.</b>			
United Kingdom....	11,004,394	12,199,925	120,710,843
Continent.....	3,000,896	1,012,932	14,813,977
So. and Cen. Am....	141,425	382,300	1,302,858
West Indies.....	279,625	269,700	2,994,390
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	—	16,775
Other countries.....	—	17,925	1,006,253

Totals.....	14,486,310	13,882,782	140,875,096
<b>LARD, POUNDS.</b>			
United Kingdom....	4,727,906	6,888,075	62,289,522
Continent.....	11,691,348	5,052,251	61,804,576
So. and Cen. Am....	322,685	642,920	4,355,462
West Indies.....	643,625	1,112,620	7,173,370
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	800	274,450
Other countries.....	50,080	19,830	2,234,690

Totals..... 17,435,644 13,718,496 138,112,070

	Pork, bbls.	Ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	8,306	5,150,925	5,977,320
Boston.....	94	3,344,200	459,050
Portland, Me.....	—	1,705,200	124,000
Philadelphia.....	—	525,127	851,115
Baltimore.....	—	2,898,158	8,554,242
New Orleans.....	417	26,300	645,095
Newport News.....	—	—	209,447
St. John, N. B.....	—	801,600	498,300
Mobile.....	—	34,800	122,075

Totals..... 3,817 14,486,310 17,435,644

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904, to Jan. 14, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Jan. 16, 1904.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	7,688,600	7,788,600	100,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	140,875,096	151,913,397	11,038,301
Lard, lbs.....	138,112,070	170,453,222	32,341,152

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following are the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, January 21, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
1 Lucania, Liverpool.....	183	1421	441	400	50	50	....	75	1502	
Majestic, Liverpool.....	....	....	1473	....	135	....	175	....	2662	
2 Georgia, Liverpool.....	1711	....	2454	....	241	....	302	1255	5337	
Minnehaha, Southampton.....	....	....	857	....	....	....	....	....	1215	
Minnehaha, London.....	....	....	160	....	....	....	175	725	4875	
Titian, Manchester.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	975	4195	
Kansas City, Bristol.....	887	820	100	....	50	....	....	....	1500	
Furnessia, Glasgow.....	....	....	655	....	75	132	45	228	450	
Pomeranian, Glasgow.....	....	....	392	....	66	50	125	478	300	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.....	....	....	225	....	....	....	100	520	7118	
4 Bluecher, Hamburg.....	....	....	50	....	....	125	15	320	1685	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	3750	....	....	....	185	....	2015	3650	....	
5 Victorian, Dunkirk.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	225	1250	
British King, Antwerp.....	9398	....	75	....	125	....	....	182	2330	
Europe, Antwerp.....	12671	....	75	....	100	....	....	....	....	
Zeeland, Antwerp.....	8170	....	911	....	75	....	160	720	11870	
Toronto, Hull.....	....	612	1069	....	140	....	190	1325	8461	
Victorious, Havre.....	1535	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
La Gascogne, Havre.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	285	190	
Kong Hackon, Havre.....	443	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	
Carpathia, Mediterranean.....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	305	855	
Republic, Mediterranean.....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	73	300	
Prinzess Irene, Mediter'an.....	....	....	177	....	....	....	....	....	450	
Gerty, Mediterranean.....	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	155	195	
Norman Prince, S. Africa.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195	

Total.....	38748	2853	9229	400	947	642	1287	9864	60735	
Last week.....	13824	2772	7789	400	462	243	500	6118	23695	
Same time in 1903.....	35910	12690	10835	3000	998	1845	497	7010	55690	

1.—Tallow, 300 hhds. 2.—50 hhds. tallow. 4.—100 hhds. tallow. 5.—507 hhds. tallow.

Note.—Steamer British Princess to Antwerp carried 5,810 packages of oil cake.

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAF

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London sale on Wednesday showed a further decline on beef quality of 6d., while mutton was unchanged; moreover, there was only 20 per cent. sold of 1,500 casks offered.

There is no question but the tone of the foreign markets affects sentiment in this country whether there is material, or otherwise foreign demand upon our markets.

The record of shipments of tallow is pointed to by some sources as showing that there has been more than ordinary export demands for the tallow for some time; but it would not prove, in our opinion, that the movement to the other side had been on demands thence. We hear of consignments latterly from this market, and it is fair to assume that consignments have been made from other points. Indeed, it is improbable that there has been any very marked export demand for the tallow latterly outside of the steady limited buying orders that would be shown at any time irrespective of the respective market situations in England and this country; therefore, that the shipments have been more than ordinary in the way of consignments. The conditions of the foreign markets for the last two or three weeks would not prompt material interest in outside tallow supplies. Therefore, the talk here and there in the trade that the "lower English market this week would quiet the export demand," is without significance.

The tallow markets in this country have weak features outside of the implied developed sentiment from the decline in the English market. It is a fact that the soapmakers are reluctant buyers of the tallow, and that because they are so that there is more urgency to sell moderately accumulating supplies of it. There is not, as yet, a very marked offering of New York City hhd. tallow; indeed, it is doubtful if more than about 300 hhd. could be had, and this for next week's delivery. At the same time the bidding is scarce for it, while it is reduced to 4½c., although that it is improbable that it could be bought under 4½c. But the weakness in and slowness in trading in the tallow is best shown on the country made lots as they are offered in New York, and at out-of-town markets, where there is more of an effort to sell them and with a slow response of buyers, while there is some effort to sell other outside lots of the tallow upon the New York market. Low grades of tallow and greases feel the cottonseed oil position most.

Our soapmakers do not want to pay beyond the basis of 4½c. for city hhd. tallow and which would be equal to 4½c. for prime country made in tierces; and the range of prices for the country made is now 4½c. to 4¾c. for fair to prime, although that there are some kettle lots that go to 5c., and beyond that.

The slackness in the tallow interest is, we think, owing not only to apprehended larger productions, but from the cottonseed oil posi-

tion of prices and supplies. It is true that only moderately more cottonseed oil than usual is being used by the soapmakers, but the relatively low prices of the oil with tallow and greases more and more impresses the opinions of the soapmakers and makes them increasingly reluctant to pay the prices for tallow and greases. The soapmakers are especially neglecting greases, the supplies of which are more burdensome than those of tallow, since some of the soapmakers throw aside consideration of the offerings of greases, with its higher prices than cottonseed oil and are using more of the oil with the tallow. Nevertheless the prices of greases are decidedly weaker than the trading basis. Before, only latterly, New York City tallow, in tierces, is nominally 4½c.

Edible tallow has been offered at a decline to 5½c. for some nice out-of-town made, and has sold at 5½c. for 200 lbs. city, although there are some city melters unwilling to sell at that.

The country made tallow does not come in especially freely, by comparison with ordinary arrivals, but there is more of it on offer than wanted, just now, under the conservative disposition of buyers. Sales for the week of 260,000 pounds in lots, at 4¾c. to 4½c., as to quality.

The Western markets generally are freer sellers at easy prices.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There has been but little disposition to buy this week and the market has had a slacker look, although one or two sales have shown essentially the trading basis of the previous week, or in the placing of 150,000 pounds in New York at 6½c. The market holds more because the fair amount of business in the previous week narrowed supplies to comfortable carrying amounts. There is no marked concern among the compound makers in trading, since the compound lard business is not especially encouraging, although it is somewhat improved for the week. A good deal depends upon the outcome of the pure lard market, and it must be said that the slightly stronger tone of it

early in the week was not especially significant. The Western markets are slow in the stearine trading, as well as those in New York, while the prices there are 6¼c. to 6½c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Interest of the lard refiners is very light in the stearine since the continent lard trade is not especially brisk. About 7½c. quoted.

**OLEO OIL.**—The limited offerings of the choice oil in Rotterdam hold its market price firm, rather than that there is marked new buying interest. Rotterdam quotes at 56½/57 florins, New York at 9½c. to 9¾c. for choice, 7½c. for prime, and 6c. for low grade.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—The export movement is steady and the prices are well maintained. Quoted at 32c. to 33c. per gallon.

**GREASE.**—There is a good deal on offer from the West and locally, and demands are very slow, with a depressed and lower market. Yellow at 3¾c. to 3¾c.; house at 3¾c. to 4¼c.; bone at 3¾c. to 4c.; "B" white at 4½c.; "A" white at 4¾c. to 5c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Is offered at lower prices and has a very slow sale. Yellow quoted at 4½c. to 4¾c.; white at 5c.

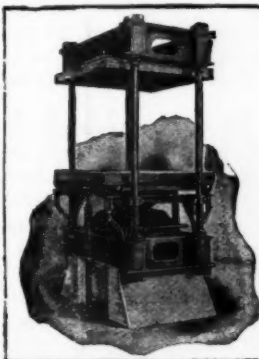
**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is without especial vitality, while it has a slacker look. Ceylon, spot, 6¾c. to 6¾c., and January to March shipments at 6½c. to 6¾c.; do., January and February arrivals, at 6½c.; do., January and February arrivals, 7½c.; do., January and February arrivals, 7½c.; do., January to March shipments, at 7c.

**PALM OIL.**—Demands are light, with the market easy. Red, commercial, at 5½c.; Lagos at 5¾c. to 6c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—An ordinary jobbing business is reported at fairly steady prices; 20 cold test at 97c. to 98c.; 30 do., at 80c.; 40 do., at 63c.; prime at 48c. to 49c.

**LARD OIL.**—The jobbing movement is of a conservative order, with prices a little irregular; prime quoted at 58c. to 60c.

**CORN OIL.**—Export demands are unimportant, but there is a moderate home business. Car lots to the home trade at \$3.15 to \$3.20, and job lots to about \$3.35.



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## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS SITUATION.

(Continued from page 15.)

operation now than then, a fair comparison of the seed supplies with that time cannot be made, since a falling off in the seed supply as against that time with some of the leading mills would be made up in part by the supplies taken by the mills which were not as freely in operation then as in this season.

### Expect Increased Export Business.

We expect to see a larger—decidedly so—export business for this season in the oil than ordinarily, because of the prices, current and probable, for the oil, and as well on account of the short supplies of arichides, sesame and olive oils in Europe. Nevertheless it must be considered that the linseed oil supply of Europe is a large one, and that the prices of the linseed oil are upon a very reasonable basis for attention of the foreign soapmakers, with which cottonseed oil competes. Therefore, then, if the prices of the cottonseed oil should be sprung too high in value by reason of speculation in it or other influences, thus the reaction in export demand for it would be exhibited.

As to the home soapmakers' demands for the cottonseed oil, the hope has been held, practically since the beginning of the season, that they would largely increase because of the remarkably low prices of the oil as against the cost of tallow; but the fact remains that there is only a little more than

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the ordinary consumption of the oil by the soapmakers, for the season, thus far. We think, however, that demands from soapmakers will improve, but only moderately so.

As to the compound makers demands for the cotton oil, they have failed of activity, even at the late low prices, because the compound lard business is a very conservative one, as the demands are running more to pure lard. The consumers at certain prices for pure lard keep their orders largely upon it. It would require more buoyant conditions of the pure lard market to give corresponding activity to that had in the season two years since in the compound lard, whereby the use of the cotton oil this season by the compound makers would be, at least for a period of two or three months, as liberal as then.

Buyers of fats, both on European and home account, think that there will be plenty of hog fat for the season. They are impressed with that opinion from the probable effects of the liberal feed supplies upon the abundant pig supplies of the country. However, because of the prices, present and probable, of fat supplies, we expect to see a much larger season's business than ordinary in them. And, indeed, we look for a consumption of cottonseed oil before the close of the season of exceptionally liberal volume, both by home and foreign markets, unless prices of the oil are strained by speculation or from other influences. It is well understood that the "long" interest on the part of speculators in the oil is of a large order, greatly exceeding that of any other season. And its possible effects upon market conditions, ultimately, are awaited with a good deal of interest.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Sydney J. Lyons, L. J. Abrahams, Harold Moore, London; W. G. Orchardson, Liverpool; C. O. Fisher, F. L. Root, W. P. Scharff, L. K. Dickey, R. Gambrill, Chicago.

### THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.

In a recent issue of the Sydney Telegraph it is stated that the trade in Australian leather is threatened with extinction on account of the practice among tanners in New South Wales of poisoning their leather for the purpose of giving it weight, though in doing so they render the leather almost valueless. To prove this it is quoted that the annual value of the exports of leather at one house in Sydney has fallen from \$400,000 down to \$25,000 in the past twelve months.

The same authority says that London merchants hesitate to order leather from New South Wales for fear that they should obtain this adulterated and unsalable leather. It is also charged that the tanners who use this compound do it for the purpose of obtaining unfair profits, knowing the effects of the chemical used on the leather. The adulterant used, according to the Telegraph, is known as "normissa," a salt-like substance. In a side weighing, say, 15 pounds, a tanner will work in from 2 to 5 pounds of normissa, which costs about one-tenth of the price obtained for the leather.

### FOOD SALE LIABILITY.

The retailers of Pennsylvania who have been convicted by the courts and punished for selling meats of a kind are going to sue the wholesalers who sold them the edibles. This triangular or circular fight, whichever way it strikes you, will settle the question as to whether the wholesaler, by the mere act of sale, is guarantor for his product and is presumed to know the laws of each State into whose commerce his products enter. This, in turn, will show whether the manufacturer not only has to stand for the condition and legality of his products at his factory, but may also have to stand sponsor for them wherever the jobber may see fit to place them. The decision as to the question of liability in such cases will be interesting.



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

### Market Conditions.

There has been a reaction from the speculative excitement had a few days since. The later developments, more particularly at mid-week, were of weaker situations all around and of a decided decline in prices for the later months, while that the earlier months had begun to feel the marked easier tendency in the deliveries after March, and were yielding a little from their before firm position. There was on Wednesday a liberal switching from May to July at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. difference.

On Thursday with a weak opening there was at the extreme close a little firmer feeling, on speculative demand, while it helped to keep up some export inquiry.

The talk had been, before the period of the developed weakness to the market, on the line of "look at the strong position of the early deliveries there is surely a reason for the later deliveries to be propped in price." The speculators, in part, then absorbed that sentiment and became confident of well sustained all around market conditions. But there was another way of abstracting possibilities from the strong position of the spot oil market, and it became clear to the trade when the export demand for the oil subsided, when the before sellers of the near deliveries of the oil to exporters were better able to protect their contracts with them. The fact is that through this month not the most pressure comes from offerings of refined oil, however plenty the crude oil is in supply; therefore, that the late rush of export demand for the refined oil which made a little bit nervous market for the near delivery supply naturally disappeared on the resumption of a disposition for slackened export interest.

The point, as indicated, had been that the near deliveries were encouraging the stronger prices of the later deliveries. But that with the later market situation there was shown some weakness even on the early deliveries, through less anxiety to get them, and as an outcome of the more important reactions to lower prices for the later deliveries, in connection with the influence of the diminished export interest.

After all it is a question of supply and demand, ultimately for market situations that will have to be depended upon, however temporary influences may divert their tendencies.

It has not been the case this season, as it was last year, that the South has been generally disposed to take the "long" side of the market, although, of course, there is always more or less demand from the South for investment. Rather the South, this week, has, in instances furnished selling orders. But the large speculation that has been going on has been from miscellaneous other sources—from the West in part and from general local sources, in especially full degree, which latter, in many cases, know less about cottonseed oil than of some other products, and which latter usually take chief attention from them. But that they, in many instances, reason about the cotton oil position upon the lines "that it is cheap in price by comparison with the buying value of ordinary years," and that although "we do not know much about the sources of consumption or the relative productions of the oil, yet that it is a fair risk, etc." And this "long" speculation, in part, is carrying contracts of a large order for late deliveries, more particularly for May, July and September, at much higher prices than those current, and as it started in buying some time before the more recent de-

cline in the prices. These speculators have, on the whole, margined up well on every change in the market against them, or, in other words, have well protected their holdings. It is well, perhaps, for market conditions that that feature of protecting holdings has been exhibited, since the market would not, under the current conditions of consumption and production, stand any pressure of selling by them. It would be understood that if the months were nearer for deliveries of the oil upon these speculative contracts that somewhat feverish conditions would prevail, and on account of the fact that the market would fail to have support from the statistical position. But as the deliveries are remote there is time for new influences to get to work, and it may be possible to get better market conditions for the late than nearer future, but all of which, in our opinion, will depend chiefly upon the future position of the pure lard market, and as it may admit of a more active consumption of the oil than seems possible for it for the near future. As well, that the prices of the oil may rule upon an inviting basis for foreign markets by which more than the ordinary quantities of it will be taken for export. In our opinion it is altogether probable that the export business for the season in the oil will be of a decidedly increased order if prices for it are not sprung upon too high a basis as against the competing soap oils of Europe. But it would seem altogether probable that the hog fat supply for the season will be a decidedly larger one than that of the previous year; therefore, that it would be difficult to force prices of pure lard materially higher except from speculative manipulation, and that any improvement in the prices of lard would be of a temporary order.

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BUFFALO, 1901  
CHARLESTON, 1903

The trade, as a whole, is not shaken in its late expressed opinion concerning the extent of the production, notwithstanding some reports that come along of less seed being turned out in some sections from the cotton crop. Indeed, there are many traders with the opinion that their late expressed views concerning the large volume of the oil production are very conservative. The latest government report of the extent of the cotton crop is not, at this writing, at hand, but if it should confirm former estimates it would seem as if liberal allowances could be made for diminished seed outturns, as they are shown from some sections, and yet that the seed supply would admit of the expected large productions of the oil, since the estimate of them was not based upon all that was possible of a supply from the government indicated cotton crop. It is a fact that just now the seed receipts are very moderate; Chicago stocks steadily liberally increase; they are now estimated at 51,000 bbls. pork (38,800 bbls. January 1), 68,500 tes. lard (46,596 tes. January 1), 25,750,000 lbs. ribs (13,800,000 lbs. January 1); nevertheless, that the mills have plenty of seed, and that if they were able to more freely sell crude oil that they would further buy a seed supply, especially as the demands for cake and meal are again waking up.

#### New York Trading.

At the close of the previous week there were 6,500 bbls. prime yellow, May delivery, sold at 25¼c., and 300 bbls. do., March delivery, at 24½c.; the prices last Saturday were as follows: January delivery at 24¼c.; February, at 24¼c.; March, at 24½c.; May, at 25¼c.; July, at 25¾c.; September, at 26¼c. On Monday there was a trifle firmer market for the deliveries to and including March, which were wanted against before export demand, and the later deliveries had support from the firm near-by delivery position; there were sales of 1,600 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 25¼c.; but speculation was becoming slacker; early in the day "call" prices were: January, 24¼c., and late prices, 24¼c.; February, at the opening, at 24¼c., and late at 24¼c.; March, at the opening, 24½c., and late at 24½c.; May, at the opening, at 25¼c., and late 25¼c.; July, all through the day, at 25¾c.; September, at 26¼c. early, and at 26¼c. at the close. On Tuesday it appeared that the "shorts," the more urgent of them, had covered and were quiet, and that there were some selling orders, while the export demand had quieted. There was a decline of about ½c. especially on the late deliveries, but weakness all around. Sales on the pressure to sell were liberal, and were quite 11,000 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, Feb-

ruary, at 24c.; 2,100 bbls. do. at 24¼c.; 1,500 bbls. March at 24¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 24c.; 900 bbls. May at 25c.; 2,500 bbls. do. at 24¼c.; 1,500 bbls. July at 25c.; 600 bbls. September at 26¼c.; 150 bbls. do. at 26c.; "call" prices: January, at 24¼c., and at the close, 23¾c.; February, at 24¼c., and at the close at 24¼c.; March, at 24¼c., and at the close at 24¼c.; May at 25¼c., and at the close at 24½c.; July at 25½c., and later at 25¼c.; September, at 26¼c., and later at 25¼c.; and April, at 24¼c. On Wednesday the weakness continued with another small decline in prices and a dull speculation; prices early in the day: January, at 24¼c.; February, at 24¼c.; March, at 24¼c.; May, at 24¼c.; July, at 24¼c.; September, at 25¼c., and on the last call there was liberal switching of 10,200 bbls. May to July at respectively 24¼c.; sales were 500 bbls. May, at 24¼c.; 500 bbls. July, at 25c.; 1,000 bbls. February, at 24¼c.; 500 bbls. April, at 24¼c.; prices on the last "call": January and February, 24¼c.; March, 24¼c.; May, 24¼c.; July, 25¼c.; September, 25¼c.

On Thursday the tone was early in the day slack and tame, but in the afternoon the close was firmer. Early "call" prices: January, February, March, 24¼c.; May, 24¼c.; July, 24¼c.; September, 25¼c.; and on last "call," January, 24¼c.; February, 24¼c.; March, 24¼c.; May, 24¼c.; July, 24¼c.; September, 25¼c. Sales, 500 bbls., July, at 25c.; 700 bbls., May, at 24¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do. at 24¼c.; closing at 24¼c.; 500 bbls., April, at 24¼c.; 500 bbls., March, at 24¼c.; 300 bbls., September, at 25¼c., and 10 tanks crude sold in the Southeast at 16c.

#### At the Mills.

The little firmer position taken by the mills latterly, more particularly by those outside of Texas, and as following the con-

siderable number of sales of crude they had made, has hardly been abated, notwithstanding the late reaction to easier prices for the refined in New York. While it is hard to get over 15c. for the crude, in tanks, in Texas, where the supply is most abundant and where the seed supplies have been had at relatively easier prices than elsewhere, yet in the Southeast there has been very little disposition to sell at 16¼c. for prompt delivery, and 16¼c. is bid and 17c. asked for February delivery, and corresponding prices prevail in the Valley. The refiners who had secured latterly considerable crude oil are now somewhat indifferent over the supplies of it, since the distributions of the refined oil are of hardly more than the ordinary volume to the home consumers, and that the export demand is not sufficiently prolonged for anxiety on their part in getting supplies of the refined. There was a later sale of crude in the Southeast, 10 tanks, at 16c.

#### Compound Makers' Demands.

The business in compound lard improved early in the week, when the pure lard market was started a little on an upward turn, and there was a disposition then to advance the prices of the compound lard, particularly with the consideration of the late firmer oil market. But the more subsequent quieter demands in the pure lard market, although it is held firm, has made buyers of the compounds a little more cautious. At the close, however, the business in the compounds has increased.

With all of the late changes in trading there has not been shown material increase of demand for the cotton oil from the compound makers. Indeed, it is largely because of the for long time conservative mood in taking the cotton oil by the compound makers that the market position for it is as tame as it is. However larger the export business in the oil may become there will be needed a more than ordinary home consumption of it for good, healthy market conditions.

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**Cotton Seed Oil**

**ON THE N. Y.  
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**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

And it may be said that the pure lard market must become the key to the oil position, however that the oil market may be swung about intermediately by export or speculative features. The bleaching grade of the oil is upon a somewhat nominal basis of values, and it is hard to quote it definitely in its dull position.

### Soapmakers' Demands.

The trading from the soapmakers in the cotton oil does not grow very materially, as it was hoped it would, although it is somewhat improved. Yet we think that, now, a little more of it is being used, and for the reason that as it is a lower cost than grease that the soapmakers are a little more disposed to take it in connection with tallow, since we observe that there is an accumulating supply of grease and much more urging to sell it at lower prices by about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. than made for it latterly.

### Export Demands.

There is no question but that a very fair quantity of the oil is now being shipped on the late buying of it, and which, as well, covers moderate quantities for deliveries upon February and March, and perhaps April contracts, and that the oil is going to essentially all markets, including Marseilles. But the demand for the prime yellow has become very moderate, although that if prices get a little lower that the export demand is likely to wake up again. The exporters followed the market up to  $24\frac{1}{2}$ @ $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. for the prime yellow for January, February, March and, in a limited way, for April delivery. There has, however, been continued inquiry for the edible oils from Europe, and several thousand barrels had been sold for three or four days up to early in the week at  $27\frac{1}{2}$ @ $27\frac{1}{2}$ c. for white and  $27\frac{1}{2}$ @ $28$ c. for winter yellow. But even for the edible oils the buying disposition is hesitating in some channels, although fully 10,000 bbls. of them have been taken for the week.

### Oil Cake.

After an unusually large business with the subsequent quiet feeling that prevailed for two or three weeks, whereby lower prices had been submitted to, the demands are now somewhat improved, but not particularly from foreign markets, but that the fertilizing companies were becoming liberal buyers. There are reports of sales in New Orleans at  $\$23.25$ @ $\$23.50$  per long ton and for the meal at  $\$23$ @ $\$23.25$ , and at  $\$21$ , as understood for short ton at the mills. Later sales at New Orleans are at  $\$23.62\frac{1}{2}$  for the cake and meal.

### Seed Supplies.

The marketing of seed is now, as indicated, of a limited order, because of the low prices offered for it, while the mills seem to have plenty of it for near use. There were some reports that advanced prices had been offered for the seed, and they may prove correct, but as paid only in instances, since the large mills

decline to pay above the late quoted low prices for it, in consideration of the condition of the products markets. There is no question but that a good deal of seed is being used for feeding and other purposes.

### Hog and Beef Fat Markets.

There has been a weaker market for tallow for the week on a reserved mood of buyers, who are somewhat influenced by the cotton oil position, but, as well, by a moderately increasing supply of it and lower English markets. The lard market worked a little stronger early in the week, but has since shown reactions, although, at this writing, it is firm again. The outside speculator finds it hard to work up a bullish sentiment on lard, and he is a slow "tailor." Therefore, there is general slackness in speculation in lard.

## CABLE MARKETS

### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil has a less firm look, with light disposition to buy prime summer yellow. Nominal, 33 marks, and off oil at  $32\frac{1}{2}$  marks.

### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil fairly well sustained, but less desire to buy. Prime summer yellow at about 39 to  $40\frac{1}{2}$  francs as to deliveries, and butteroil at about 43 francs.

### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil shows a quiet market, and nominal prices about 19@ $19\frac{1}{2}$  florins, with butteroil at about  $21\frac{1}{2}$  florins.

### Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil fairly steady, but not much new demand. Prime summer yellow at about 39@ $40\frac{1}{2}$  francs as to deliveries.

### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil a little slacker. Prime summer yellow about 15s. 3d.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

### New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 26.—Crude oil barely steady at 16c. for Valley;  $15\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Texas; half a cent less generally bid; tendency is lower. Cake is firmer at  $\$23.62\frac{1}{2}$ . Meal is dull at  $\$23.25$ , long ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Hulls are unchanged.

### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 26.—The oil market continues very quiet but firm. Trading is light, with  $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid. Meal,  $\$22$  f. o. b. Galveston.

### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 26.—Crude oil is steady at 16c. f. o. b. mill; shorts have paid 17c. for a few tanks of February. Very little trading. Meal is dull and very weak; no demand.

### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Jan. 26.—Cotton oil market continues inactive; sellers and buyers are apart. Prime crude offers moderately at  $15\frac{1}{2}$ @ $16$ c. in the Southwest, with 15c. bid. Nothing doing in yellow.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 26.—Our last letter was on the 19th inst. In the intervening week there have been some fluctuations, and the trading has at times been quite active, but prices close just about the same as a week ago. The highest prices reached were on Saturday, the 21st inst., and Monday, the 23d inst., when considerable quantities of May changed hands at  $25\frac{1}{4}$ c., and July at  $25\frac{3}{4}$ @ $26$ c. Today May closes at  $24\frac{3}{4}$ c., and July at 25c., which is quite a decline from the top. On the nearer deliveries, the changes, on the other side, have been few and unimportant, with prices averaging between  $24$ @ $24\frac{1}{2}$ c. A feature in the trading during the week was a switch of 10,000 barrels May into July, the May holder paying  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for transfer into July.

There has been some export business, but on the whole, it has been of comparatively little importance. What business has been effected has nearly all been for near deliveries. Crude oil is somewhat weaker, 16c. being now about the best bid price and offerings rather more liberal. Closing prices today were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, January, 24c. bid and  $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; February, 24c. bid and  $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; March,  $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. sales; May,  $24\frac{3}{4}$ c. sales and bid; July, 25c. sales and bid.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil,  $27\frac{1}{4}$ c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 27c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 14s. 3d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, prompt, 16c. bid and  $16\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked; February, 16c. bid and 17c. asked.

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## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending January 28, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1905, were as follows:

## From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aberdeen .....	—	50
Asajulia .....	—	25
Adelaide .....	—	53
Alexandria .....	20	1,673
Algiers .....	129	3,431
Algoa Bay .....	—	9
Ancona .....	100	350
Antigua .....	—	76
Antwerp .....	—	1,206
Auckland .....	—	47
Barbadoes .....	200	557
Bergen .....	25	250
Bone .....	—	360
Bordeaux .....	725	2,395
Bridgetown .....	—	239
Bristol .....	—	10
Buenos Ayres .....	—	1,000
Calbarien .....	—	10
Cape Town .....	—	170
Cardiff .....	—	10
Cayenne .....	100	151
Christiania .....	—	351
Christiansand .....	—	25
Ciudad Bolivar .....	—	9
Colon .....	—	298
Conakry .....	—	35
Copenhagen .....	300	2,200
Corinto .....	—	101
Dantzie .....	—	1,900
Delagoa Bay .....	—	21
Demerra .....	—	421
Dublin .....	—	76
Dunkirk .....	—	200
East London .....	—	125
Flume .....	—	1,800
Port de France .....	—	875
Fremantle .....	—	58
Galatz .....	—	450
Genoa .....	310	15,952
Georgetown .....	—	124
Gibraltar .....	65	265
Glasgow .....	100	2,785
Gothenberg .....	—	1,156
Guadaloupe .....	—	1,304
Guayaquil .....	—	45
Hamburg .....	—	2,247
Havana .....	25	352
Havre .....	718	16,027
Hong Kong .....	—	54
Hull .....	—	190
Kingston .....	—	1,215
Konigsberg .....	—	800
La Guaira .....	—	512
Leghorn .....	1,155	4,692
Liverpool .....	50	2,592
London .....	—	935
Macoris .....	51	1,017
Malmo .....	—	15
Malta .....	—	988
Manchester .....	40	295
Manos .....	20	20
Maracaibo .....	—	8
Marseilles .....	9,615	26,393
Martinique .....	—	739
Masowah .....	—	352
Matanzas .....	101	120
Melbourne .....	—	10
Montego Bay .....	26	375
Montevideo .....	—	58
Monterideo .....	48	2,568
Naples .....	204	2,689
Newcastle .....	10	20
Oran .....	—	2,231
Phillipville .....	253	406
Port Antonio .....	—	94
Port au Prince .....	4	51
Port Limon .....	—	18
Port Natal .....	—	170
Porto Cabello .....	—	7
Port of Spain .....	—	84
Port Said .....	108	448
Progreso .....	—	19
Puerto Plata .....	—	30
Rio Janeiro .....	—	1,553
Rotterdam .....	—	5,304
St. Kitts .....	—	655
St. Thomas .....	—	8
San Domingo City .....	—	87
Santiago .....	—	24
Santos .....	—	895
Shanghai .....	—	19
Sierra Leone .....	—	10
Singapore .....	—	76
Southampton .....	—	400
Stavanger .....	—	300
Stettin .....	100	3,225
Stockholm .....	—	440
Sydney .....	—	478
Tangiers .....	50	200
Trieste .....	390	16,641
Trinidad .....	15	758
Tunis .....	—	116
Valletta .....	405	1,120
Valparaiso .....	127	1,134
Velle .....	—	200
Venice .....	1,815	17,017
Vera Cruz .....	20	77
Wellington .....	—	70
Totals .....	17,340	162,266

## From New Orleans.

Antwerp .....	—	3,400
Belfast .....	—	450

Bremen .....	—	1,248
Copenhagen .....	150	1,105
Genoa .....	—	301
Glasgow .....	—	2,558
Hamburg .....	—	6,438
Havana .....	—	471
Havre .....	—	1,010
Hull .....	—	850
Liverpool .....	510	4,685
London .....	—	2,580
Manchester .....	300	550
Marseilles .....	—	6,675
Rotterdam .....	3,510	49,600
Trieste .....	—	10,060
Totals .....	4,470	91,671

## From Baltimore.

Antwerp .....	450	780
Bremen .....	—	120
Bremerhaven .....	—	200
Copenhagen .....	—	806
Hamburg .....	—	100
Havre .....	—	200
Rotterdam .....	—	2,850
Stettin .....	—	530
Totals .....	450	5,645

## From Galveston.

Antwerp .....	—	2,680
Hamburg .....	—	680
Liverpool .....	—	480
Rotterdam .....	—	31,759
Trieste .....	—	90
Vera Cruz .....	—	6,534
Totals .....	—	42,223

## Newport News.

Hamburg .....	—	5,329
Liverpool .....	—	1,377
London .....	—	146
Rotterdam .....	—	4,691
Totals .....	—	11,543

## Recapitulation.

From New York .....	17,340	162,266
From New Orleans .....	4,470	91,671
From Galveston .....	—	42,223
From Baltimore .....	450	5,645
From Newport News .....	—	11,543
Grand total, all ports .....	22,260	313,348

## FOOD RULINGS OBJECTIONABLE.

The American importers of foreign foods, who are dissatisfied with the restrictive rulings of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, have decided to test the legality of the food label rulings of the department. These merchants claim that Chief Chemist H. W. Wiley is stepping over the limits of the law governing the matter.

The government is after the sulphate of copper coloring people, among others. The Department of Agriculture has ruled that food products artificially colored with other substances than sulphate of copper shall bear upon the label these words: "Artificially colored" or "Colored with anilin dye." If some other dyestuff is used instead, that substance or ingredient shall be named. All sweetened articles prepared with glucose shall be so stated. Foreign goods whose labels say "Prepared with oil" or "Packed in oil" will be construed to mean that the oil is olive oil, when such goods come from countries where it is customary to use olive oil for such purposes. If, then, the goods will be found to have been packed in peanut oil or mixed oils the products will be deemed to be illegally labeled, and will be prohibited entrance into American commerce as designated, and their sale will be stopped in this country.

The importers of foreign foods will see if they cannot have the government's constructions overruled, especially in regard to sulphate of copper colorings and mixed or peanut oils. The American people, however, may like to know if all these astringents shall be fired down them without their knowledge and consent or whether they shall swallow what comes whatever its name.

## CUTTING DOWN ON FERTILIZERS.

The sudden revulsion in the South from the highly prosperous feeling due to last year's high cotton prices to the present state of "dumps" because of the immense crop and low prices, has set the Southern planters off on more than one wild tangent. Talk of burning cotton was one; dumping cottonseed back on the land instead of selling it to the mills was a second; another is cutting down the acreage this year. Now it appears that in some localities the mania is for saving money on fertilizers, aside from the dumping feature. These farmers will pursue the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of using less fertilizer on their land in order to reduce the yield. This would be funny if it were not deplorable from every point of view.

Nevertheless the tendency is indicated in reduced shipments of commercial fertilizer in Georgia and other sections of the South. "Ordinarily the freight business in this section during the early spring months is only exceeded during the height of the cotton season," says a Georgia railroad man. "The movement of fertilizers usually begins early in January and continues until April, and in years past the railroads have had about all they could do to handle the heavy shipments. In the past whole train loads of guano, acids and cottonseed meal have been common at this season, but so far a single car load has been the exception. This means that the farmers are not going to cut the acreage materially, but are going to reduce the use of manufactured fertilizers."

## PACKING IN WESTERN SIBERIA.

A British company, with a capital of 10,000,000 roubles, is erecting a meat packing plant, fitted with the most modern machinery, about 120 miles from Petropavlovsk, District of Akmolinsk. The establishment will be connected with the Trans-Siberian Railway at Petropavlovsk by a service of motor cars, each with a carrying capacity of 650 pounds. Machinery and utensils for this establishment are said to be arriving daily. Petropavlovsk is the centre of the steppe cattle-rearing district of Western Siberia.

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# HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Nearly all of the visiting shoe buyers in the Boston market have returned home without placing any contracts of account, and this will probably have the effect of keeping the leather market in a dull state for some time to come at least. Western sole leather tanners are complaining of the results of last year's business as far as is shown in profits. The hide market keeps quiet, although some moderate sales have been made of different varieties. The situation on late salting native steer hides is easy, and as the principal buyers are entertaining views of 13c. they are out of the market at present asking rates. One leading packer, however, is reported to have sold 5,000 to 6,000 December native steers at 13¢@13½¢, probably mostly early December take off. There is some demand for late November and early December native steers, but packers who are willing to sell January salting are not effecting sales. The snowstorm has interfered with the receipts of cattle somewhat. No sales are reported of Texas hides and these are still nominally held at 14c., 13c. and 12c., though some small lots of heavy average Texas are offered at ¼c. under these figures. Butt brands and Colorados continue firm. One large packer has sold two cars of St. Louis butt brands at 12½¢. Colorados are still in small offering and sold ahead with some packers and firm at 12½¢. Some scattering lots of branded cows have been moved at 12c. The lot of light native cows referred to yesterday as selling at 11½¢. amounted to 3,000 and were moved by a leading packer. Most buyers, however, are not bidding over 11½¢. for late salting light native cows. Heavy native cows are in less supply than light and are generally held at 12c., though buyers show little interest at this figure. There is some inquiry for native bulls, but no further sales have been made and the market is unchanged at 10½¢. for December and January salting. Branded bulls are well sold up at 9½¢. and steady at that price.

Later.—A prominent packer has sold 2,000 Kansas City butt brands at 12½¢., with 1,200 Colorados, probably at the same price, or possibly 12¼¢. Heavy average native steers dull but a good demand at light average points for light and medium weight butts.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market shows a weak tone, although no sales have as yet been reported here at any decline and some special lots have been sold at unchanged rates. Trade, however, is very quiet, as the principal buyers continue out of the market except at concessions of about ¼c. below dealers' views. The severe snowstorm in this section and East is interrupting the receipts of hides. Several dealers are offering to sell buffs for delivery during the first part of February at 10½¢. and 9½¢., but most buyers are still only bidding 10c. and 8c. One car of all No. 2 buffs has been sold at 9½¢. A car of thin selection heavy cows, running 55 lbs. and up has been sold at 10½¢. and 9½¢. One dealer is offering a car of extremes together with a car of 55 lbs. and up heavy cows at 10½¢. and 9½¢. for both varieties, and also a car of buffs at 10½¢. and 9½¢., but these have not been moved. Buyers' ideas now are not over 10½¢. and 9½¢. for extremes. There is a demand for 60 lbs. and up heavy cows at 10½¢. and 9½¢., but offerings of these weights are scarce as dealers' holdings are mostly 50 or 55 lbs. and up. Heavy native steers continue very slow and offerings at 11½¢. selected are not

being taken. Bulls are still sold ahead at 9c. and 8c., and are firm at these prices.

Later.—Market weak. Tanners have reduced bids ¼c. all around, talking 10c. and 9c. for buffs and 10½¢. and 9½¢. for extremes and predicting 10½¢. and 9½¢. for heavy cows, 50 lbs. and up, and possibly for 55 lbs. and up. No sales as yet at concessions. Reported two cars Missouri River buffs sold 9½¢. flat f. o. b., estimated over 80 per cent. seconds.

**CALFSKINS.**—The situation continues very steady, but trading is restricted owing to limited offerings. Chicago cities continue quotable at 14½¢. and choice outside cities are also bringing this price, although some lots of the latter still sell at ¼c. to ½c. less. Country skins are kept closely sold up at 14c. to 14½¢., according to lots. Kips are unchanged at 11c. to 11½¢. for present receipts, with sales being made at these prices. Choice lots of deacons are bringing 95c. and 75c., while some lots sell 2½¢. less.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues rather quiet, although the larger sales of the past fortnight materially reduce supplies both in the packer and country market. Regular lots of packer sheep continue quotable at a range of \$1.70 to \$1.80, and lambs are selling at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Some prime extra heavy pelts have been sold at \$1.80. One packer is still pulling all of his own skins and buying some outside. Country skins are kept well cleaned up at \$1.10 to \$1.50, according to lots.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—It is expected that about 5,000 Bogotas, etc., of recent arrival will be soon sold, but no sales of any variety have as yet been reported. Prices are firm.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—One packer is looking around for bids on several thousand January native steers and other packers have late Januarys to offer. There are also a number of lots of cows on the market, but the market on these is slow and rather easy.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The market on hides is weak. There are quite a number of car lots of cows with heavy buffs out offered here at 10c. flat, which cannot be sold at that price, and most buyers are not inclined to make bids, and their ideas would be hardly over 9½¢. flat, as there are no bids over 10c. selected for Chicago buffs. Calfskins are unchanged, with the demand not as good as formerly. There are some lots of New York City skins offering for several days which remain unsold, and a lot of country skins offered here at \$1.15, \$1.45 and \$1.75 has not been taken. Foreign calfskins continue firm.

## NO FOOD OR RATE LAW.

(Concluded from page 14.)

thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Representative Smith, of Texas, has introduced a bill covering a subject which he believes to be of very vital importance to the cattle raisers and shippers of the country. It provides that every railroad company engaged in the transportation of livestock in car-loads from points in one State or Territory shall, upon written notice being given by the shipper, furnish to the shipper of such livestock at such station at the time and at the place of loading designated in the notice, within six days from the time of filing the same, the number of suitable cars required by the shipper for such shipment, and upon failure of the carrier to so furnish such cars within six full days after receiving this notice, it, the carrier, shall be liable to the ship-

per for treble the damages which he may thereby sustain, together with all costs and reasonable attorney's fees, to be recovered in any circuit court of the United States for the proper district. Jurisdiction of such suits is conferred upon the circuit courts of the United States regardless of the amount in controversy.

If this becomes law, however, it is not to affect any right or remedy the shipper may have by statute or common law to recover any damages he may suffer in consequence of the failure of any carrier to furnish cars for any such shipment. The notice to the carrier must be in writing and signed by him or his agent, and specify the number and kind of cars and the number of car loads of livestock and the kind of livestock which he wishes to ship, and give the date and the hours between which he desires to load his stock, and state the station, side track, or stock pens at which such livestock is to be loaded, which shall be a regular shipping station or loading place on the railroad, and state the destination or destinations of the livestock.

If the livestock is to be shipped over two or more lines of railroad, this notice may designate the junction points at which the livestock is to be turned over to a connecting line, to be carried on in the direction of its destination and the route which the shipper may desire it to be carried. And when such routing is given it will become the duty of the carrier receiving the same to immediately notify each connecting carrier forming part of such route. If, at the time of giving any such notice for cars, it shall be usual and customary in shipments of livestock for the carrier or connecting carrier to collect the freight and other transportation charges at the point of destination, no tender of the freight in advance shall be necessary, but if such custom shall not prevail, then in order that the shipper may avail himself of the provisions referred to above he must tender to the railway company not less than one-fourth of the total usual freight charges from point of such shipment to the destination of the livestock; and in the absence of a published through rate applicable to such shipment, a tender of one-fourth of a reasonable rate shall be made.

For the protection of the railway companies it is provided that where the shipper shall have given the notice, and the carrier shall have furnished the cars, and the shipper fails to use the cars thus provided or fails to have his livestock ready within the time and at the place designated for loading, the shipper shall be likewise liable to the carrier for the damages sustained thereby, to be recovered in the same manner as provided for the suits of the shipper.

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Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
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Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

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214 Produce Exchange, - New York  
Exporters of Pork Products  
Lard a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited.



# CHICAGO SECTION



Rooney has that Japanese "Justso" style of wrestling beat four ways. Why don't T. R. try one of Rooney's "yiddish twists."

Russia is making a good stagger at licking itself. Must have the same kind of tamrac there that we have here, which will make a man go home and rob his own trunk.

W. J. Russell, of Swift & Company, says they have their own fashions in Scotland. He was in Glasgow once upon a time and saw a gentleman in a plug hat selling beef at auction. Later the same gentleman, this time in a Scotch cap, showed W. J. the toon!

Report sayeth that 5,000 rats were driven off a ship in New York. There would not have been enough left of Bartruff's Irishman—the one who made the deal with his better half relative to catching rats in his house—to find with a microscope, on the above basis. Tell 'em about it, Harry!

That bartender who cashed in worth \$90,000 was about as good as the conductor who owned a \$10,000 trotting mare; pedigree, got by himself out of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

Fred Cowin, superintendent of The Anglo-American, is now in charge of the Hammond Company's plant. Mr. Cowin is well known as one of the top-notchers in packing circles. One thing certain, he'll never be hanged for talking too much.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 21, averaged 6 1-3 cents per pound.

Don't say anything on parting from a casual acquaintance about not taking in any wooden money. He might be from Ohio and get sore.

John Morrell & Company, Ltd., Ottumwa, Iowa, sent Mr. Seiter, their Chicago branch manager, elegantly framed, the grand prize awarded the company by the jury of awards of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for breakfast bacon, canned meats, lard, beef extract and canned vegetables. Mr. Seiter has the display in a conspicuous position in his elegantly appointed office, and when he is not busy getting out pork loins, spare ribs,

tenders, etc., he is telling the people, much the same as John L. does, what this means and—well who ever tried to contradict Sullivan, anyhow? This is about the way it goes: "I've read and heard about grand prizes, and some of you rubadubs know something about it, too. But there's the goods, and who says it aint?" Nobody said it was not; it spoke for itself.

Top cattle for the week ending January 21st were \$6.25, against \$6.35 for the previous week, and \$6.90 the same week a year ago.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have commenced building a four-story beef cooler, 240 x 160 ft., to cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000. The construction will be similar to the building recently destroyed by fire, practically double walls. This building, when completed, in 60 to 90 days, will give the company double its present beef capacity.

Rooney, the old-time Chicago gripman, now cop and wrestler, threw ten Boers one night last week in about thirty minutes. The way Rooney did the job should get Great Britain's houses of parliament together to secure an option on him.

John Kenneth Mackenzie, of the firm of Dickman, Mackenzie & Potter, mining engineers, Rookery Building, was brutally murdered by Yaqui Indians on January 20th, near Sonora, Mexico, together with his friend and traveling companion, Dr. Robert Coy, of Chicago. Mr. Mackenzie was an old friend of the National Provisioner's, and we regret extremely his untimely end and tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.

**The Davidson Commission Co.**  
308 Rialto Building, Chicago  
Brokers and Commission Merchants  
PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS  
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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218 La Salle Street  
CHICAGO  
Broker and Commission Merchant  
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.  
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Packers are moving more products from Western packinghouses to Chicago. This is not confined to the big, but also to the smaller houses. Shipments of all provisions by all roads last week were 745 cars, compared with 836 cars for the same time last year. Deliveries at Chicago in pounds for the past week, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Cured meats.....	5,056,465	4,413,953
Dressed beef.....	3,133,988	2,529,477
Lard .....	550,977	1,275,326
Total pounds.....	8,721,430	8,218,756
Week ending:		
January 14.....	8,125,673	10,223,410
January 7.....	6,694,870	7,712,640

## SHORT COURSE AT IOWA COLLEGE.

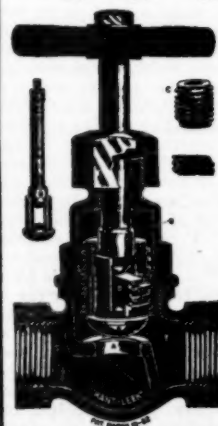
The short course of grain and stock judging and domestic science at the Iowa State College was concluded last Saturday. The attendance of farmers and others has been highly satisfactory and considerably in advance of that of last year. The enthusiasm evidenced in connection with the short course work grows year by year, and the practical benefit of expert instruction as

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COLD WATER

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gathered at these annual meetings is making itself felt, and has been prominently shown this year in the improved and uniform condition of Iowa corn exhibited, and in the increased interest shown in the stock in judging pavilions.

In the animal husbandry department the first week of the short course was devoted to sheep and horses. On the first three days fat and breeding sheep were considered and lectured upon, the breeds used being Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester and Rambouillets. Horse work then began and instruction was given in the desirable type of Clydesdale, Percheron, Belgian and Coach horses. In the second week cattle were taken in hand and addresses given by Prof. Rutherford and his assistants upon the different breeds of beef and dairy cattle. In this section again the college was indebted to C. J. Martin, of Churdan, Ia., for a bunch of his prize winning Angus cattle, including the World's Fair champion Angus bull, Prince Ito. These animals were used in demonstration to the students and were found of great value.

A great deal of interest was taken in the slaughter tests which were carried out under the direction of Mr. John Gosling of Kansas City, the well known meat expert, who explained carefully the essentials in beef cattle, and later on, the characteristics of good meat upon the block. The livestock work was concluded with swine from the point of view of feeding and breeding.

#### GOVERNMENT'S LIVESTOCK REVIEW.

Early in the month The National Provisioner published the full official reports from the various livestock centers for the year 1904. The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor has now completed its reports for the year, and says on the livestock feature:

During the year 33,513,899 head of cattle were received at the markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. This total was somewhat in excess of the movement for either 1902 or 1903. Gains were made largely in hog receipts, while the cattle movement indicated a decided decline. This largely accounted for the fact that although the aggregate number of head received showed an increase, the total number of cars required to handle the movement was over 5,000 less than for the previous year.

At Chicago a shrinkage is apparent in the year's total livestock receipts, but an increase is noted in the shipments. The arrivals of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep were less during 1904 than for the two previous years, the only increase having been in the receipts of horses and mules. The total gain in shipments was accounted for by larger withdrawals of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. The aggregate arrivals for the year amounted to 15,376,009 head, handled by 286,873 cars, compared with 15,713,515 head, carried by 302,915 cars, in 1903, while the shipments totaled 4,436,072 head, carried by 92,876 cars, and 3,628,130 head, in 86,307 cars. The difference between receipts and shipments amounted to nearly 11,000,000 head, indicating, to some extent, the enormous size of Chicago's packinghouse industries.

St. Louis livestock arrivals for 1904 amounted to 4,563,366 head, consisting of 1,261,942 cattle, 2,361,023 hogs, 746,139 sheep, and 193,662 horses and mules, being about a million head in excess of what they were in 1902 or 1903. The heaviest gains occurred in hog receipts, although arrivals of other animals were somewhat larger. Shipments of the same character from this market during

1904 amounted to 1,034,911 head, as against 806,171 head in 1903 and 677,151 head in 1902. Livestock receipts at Kansas City, which amounted to 5,462,302 head during the past year, were somewhat larger than those of 1903, but show a decrease as compared with similar movements in 1902. Shipments from this city for 1904, amounting to 1,507,524 head, varied but little from those of the two previous years. At Omaha, livestock receipts were 5,045,029 head in 1904 and 5,218,836 head in 1903, while shipments for the two preceding years amounted to 1,336,275 head and 1,296,164 head, respectively.

#### WILEY ANSWERS SOME QUESTIONS.

Those who have followed with interest and curiosity the sinuosities of the campaign against food preservatives which has been made under the leadership of Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be interested in parts of a letter which Dr. Wiley last week wrote in reply to some very plain questions put to him by the editor of the Grocery World of Philadelphia.

Dr. Wiley was asked if it was not a fact that salt, vinegar and wood smoke, which he would permit to be used as preservatives, are really injurious to health when used in certain quantities; more injurious, in fact, than other preservatives which he opposes.

He replied as follows: "In regard to your query as to the injurious character of salt, vinegar and wood smoke, I will say that any opinion on this subject is foreign to the question which we have under discussion. Salt, vinegar, and wood smoke are condimentary substances which reveal their presence to the consumer, whereas salicylic acid, borax, benzoic acid, etc., are non-condimentary substances which do not reveal their presence to the consumer."

Dr. Wiley declares against all food coloring, harmless or otherwise, as a deception, and believes that the eating public can be taught to eat uncolored foods with as much relish as those which are made attractive by coloring. "It seems to me that the whole matter of artificial coloring has been overdone," says he, "and perhaps the butter makers are the greatest sinners." And yet Dr. Wiley and all his disciples uphold the butter interests in their fight against oleomargarine, and send oleo dealers to jail for what they dare not openly oppose in their butter friends—who are so powerful politically.

Dr. Wiley has come to be a conservative on the question of enforcing food reforms, a bit of news which comes as somewhat of a surprise. He does not believe in trying to reform the food system according to the theories of the scientists all at once. "My own personal view," he says, "is that by education and argument the people and the manufacturers should be gradually led to the entire exclusion of non-condimentary antiseptics and artificial colors from foods. I should not be quite in favor of reaching this desired result at a single bound, but gradually giving both manufacturers and retailers, as well as the public, an opportunity to gradually adjust themselves to the changed conditions. Accomplished in this way, there would be no disturbance of business, no interference with manufacture and no detriment to the wholesaler and retailer."

#### MEAT PLANT FOR COLOMBIA.

United States consular agents in the republic of Colombia report that Chicago capitalists have decided to build a \$1,500,000 packing plant at Cartagena, the chief Atlantic port of that country. Colombia is described as a stock and meat paradise. In spite of the recent revolution and the cutting off of Panama, it is reported that 500,000 head of cattle have been shipped to Cuba within the last two years, and that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

#### A PERIODICAL BARGAIN.

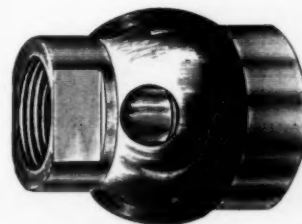
The February number of the Four Track News, which is the second issue since the advance in price to one dollar per year, fully sustains the high standard established by the January number. The opening article, entitled "African Big Game," is an account of the occupants of the famous antelope house at the New York Zoological Park written by William T. Hornaday, director of the park; "Washington's Hometown" is an interesting account of Alexandria and the observance of Washington's birthday in his old "hometown;" Austin Cook contributes an article on "Philip Schuyler" which recalls many of the incidents of the revolutionary times, with pictures of the present buildings which link the past with the present; "A Long Coast Country" is an intensely interesting article on Chile, by G. M. L. Brown; "An Hour at Spofford," by Nellie Blessing Eyster, describes that uninteresting spot in a way that goes to prove that there is something worth seeing almost anywhere; an article of unusual human interest is entitled "A King on American Soil," by T. D. MacGregor, and is an account of Joseph Bonaparte's life in the Adirondacks. There are a large number of interesting editorials, items and general information, together with bits of humor and numerous clever poems, all profusely illustrated, making an exquisite number of this popular magazine.

The Four-Track News is one dollar a year, or ten cents a copy, and can be had of George H. Daniels, publisher, 7 East 42d street, New York, or at any news stand.

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## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. B. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 25.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 8½@8¾; 12@14 ave., 8¾@8½; 14@16 ave., 8¾@8½; 18@20 ave., 8½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6; 12@14 ave., 6; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9¼@9½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@18 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½; 18@20 ave., 8½; 20@22 ave., 8½; 22@24 ave., 8½; 24@26 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 7@9 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET  
Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.90	6.95	6.87	6.95
July	7.00	7.07	7.00	7.07

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.75
July	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.75	12.80	12.75	12.77

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.97	7.02	6.97	7.02
July	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.15

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.80	6.87	6.77	6.85
July	6.92	6.97	6.82	6.97

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.85	12.95	12.80	12.95

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.10
July	7.17	7.22	7.17	7.22

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.87	6.92	6.85	6.90
July	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.95	13.10	12.95	13.05

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	7.12	7.12	7.05	7.07
July	7.25	7.25	7.17	7.17

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.95	6.97	6.85	6.90
July	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.02

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	13.10	13.12	12.97	13.02

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	7.10	7.12	7.02	7.05
July	7.20	7.22	7.15	7.15

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.90	6.92	6.87	6.90
July	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.02

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	13.07	13.12	12.95	13.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	—	—	—	6.82
May	7.02	7.02	7.00	7.02

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	—	—	—	6.62
May	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.87

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80
May	12.95	13.00	12.95	12.97

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 48

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16.....	28,832	624	65,618	25,745
Tuesday, Jan. 17.....	6,948	1,654	40,047	18,516
Wednesday, Jan. 18.....	20,724	1,010	41,567	16,209
Thursday, Jan. 19.....	16,145	732	34,691	14,465
Friday, Jan. 20.....	3,717	376	24,549	3,564
Saturday, Jan. 21.....	190	13	14,099	875

Total last week.....	76,556	4,409	228,571	79,374
Total previous week.....	81,579	3,552	213,105	84,121
Cor. week 1904.....	76,165	2,587	177,876	85,056
Cor. week 1903.....	60,737	3,559	197,920	92,702

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16.....	6,138	3	10,661	1,427
Tuesday, Jan. 17.....	3,838	229	6,865	4,008
Wednesday, Jan. 18.....	5,031	10	8,797	2,154
Thursday, Jan. 19.....	7,067	131	8,487	3,968
Friday, Jan. 20.....	7,155	162	6,939	915
Saturday, Jan. 21.....	3,781	45	4,885	321

Total last week.....	33,610	580	40,634	12,793
Total previous week.....	34,665	572	39,330	15,112
Cor. week 1904.....	30,406	178	32,007	12,403
Cor. week 1903.....	20,777	422	22,506	5,645

Average weight of hogs last week, 213 lbs.; previous week, 214; year ago, 206; two years ago, 211 lbs.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending January 21, 1904..... 646,000

Week ago ..... 632,000

Year ago ..... 523,000

Two years ago ..... 505,000

Total receipts for year to date, 1,828,000, against 1,692,000 year ago, 1,499,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending January 21.....	157,600	468,600	167,000
Week ago ..... 169,300	433,100	142,700	
Year ago ..... 173,100	365,200	154,800	
Two years ago ..... 182,300	361,600	162,400	

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending January 21 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	46,000
Anglo-American.....	21,700
Continental.....	6,200
Swift & Co.....	41,700
Hammond & Co.....	8,000
Morris & Co.....	15,000
Bord-Lanham & Co.....	12,100
S. & S.....	1,500
H. Moore & Co.....	5,500
Robert & Oake.....	5,800
Other packers.....	26,500

Total.....	192,400
Left over.....	4,000
Week ago.....	186,000
Year ago.....	165,400
Two years ago.....	190,800

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending January 21.....	\$4.50
Previous week.....	4.71
Year ago.....	4.90
Two years ago.....	6.50
Three years ago.....	6.21

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending January 28:

Cattle.....	72,000
Hogs.....	210,000
Sheep.....	50,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending January 21.....	\$4.80
Previous week.....	4.75
Year ago.....	4.60
Two years ago.....	4.65

## CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$5.60@6.15
Fair to choice export shipping steers.....	4.85@5.25
Medium beef steers.....	3.70@4.50
Inferior and plain steers.....	3.00@3.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.00@4.70
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.00@3.90
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.00@4.15
Fair to good stockers.....	2.25@2.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.15@3.00
Common to good canning cows.....	1.00@1.75
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.15@4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.25@6.75

## HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$4.55@4.70
Fair to choice butcher weights.....	4.55@4.70
Fair to good heavy packing.....	4.35@4.45
Plain to good heavy mixed.....	4.45@4.55
Assorted light shipping.....	4.30@4.45
Good to choice 200 to 275 lb. weights.....	4.50@4.55
Fair to choice pigs, 65@125 lb. weights.....	4.00@4.25

## SHEEP.

Choice to prime wethers.....	\$5.30@5.60
Medium to good wethers.....	4.75@5.20
Fair to fancy ewes.....	4.35@5.25
Culls, backs and tail-end stock.....	2.75@3.90
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	3.75@6.85
Choice to prime native lambs.....	6.75@7.75
Medium to good native lambs.....	6.00@6.55
Fed western lambs.....	6.75@7.75
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.25

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	8	@10
Beef Steaks.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	
Corned Flanks.....	5	
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	15
Fore Quarters.....	12
Legs.....	16
Stew.....	6
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	4
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	10
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	8½
Pork Chops.....	10
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	9
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	2½@3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½@2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	10½@12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs, each.....	55 @60

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....Old, 13.....Young, 13	@14
Chickens.....	@11½
Hens.....	@11
Roosters.....	@8 @9½
Springs.....	@10
Ducks.....	10½@12
Geese.....	10 @11

## Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, Mixed weights.....	@18
Chickens.....	@11½
Springs.....	@11½
Ducks.....	@11½
Geese.....	@10 @11½

## Veal.

Choice.....	8 @8½
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs.....	6 @7½
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs.....	5 @6
Small, 50 to 60 lbs.....	4 @5
Coarse, small to heavy.....	4 @4½

## Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	@30
Creamery, Extras.....	@29
Creamery, Firsts.....	@28
Creamery, Seconds.....	@26
Dairies, Choice.....	@24
Dairies, Firsts.....	@21
Dairies, Ladles.....	@15
Dairies, Packing stock.....	@17

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@27
Prime firsts.....	@25
Firsts.....	@22
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.....	@23
Cold Storage.....	@19½



## MARKET PRICES

## CHICAGO.

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Native Cows	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Western Steers	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Native Steers	8 1/2 @ 9
Native Steers, Medium	7 @ 8
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/2
Hind Quarters	1 1/4 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 1/4 c. under Straight Beef

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks	4 @ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	4 @ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Common	6 @ 7
Cow Loins, Medium	6 @ 7
Cow Loins, Good	6 @ 7
Steer Loins, Light	6 @ 7
Steer Loins, Heavy	6 @ 7
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	6 @ 7
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	6 @ 7
Strip Loins	6 @ 7
Shank Butts	6 @ 7
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 7
Rolls	6 @ 7
Rump Butts	6 @ 7
Trimblings	6 @ 7
Shank	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Common Light	6 @ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	6 @ 7
Steer Ribs, Heavy	6 @ 7
Loin Ends, steer-native	6 @ 7
Loin Ends, cow	6 @ 7
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 7
Flank Steak	6 @ 7

## Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads	20 @ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	3 @ 3

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6
Light Carcass	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	7 @ 7
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	11 1/2 @ 12
Medium Racks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Plucks	25 @ 25
Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9
Good Caul	10 @ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Saddle	9 @ 9
Good Saddle	10 @ 10
Medium Racks	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew	4 @ 4
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	6 @ 6 1/2
Pork Loins	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf Lard	6 @ 6 1/2
Tenderloins	18 @ 18
Spare Ribs	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Butts	6 @ 6
Hocks	6 @ 6
Trimblings	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	4 @ 4
Check Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Skin Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	8 @ 8
Brains	8 @ 8
Backfat	6 @ 6
Hams	9 @ 10 1/2
Calos	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Shoulders	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bellies	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	8 @ 8
Frankfurters	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tongue	9 @ 9
White Tongue	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mixed Ham	9 @ 9
Prepared Ham	9 @ 9
New England Ham	10 @ 10
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Berliner Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oxford Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Pork	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Veal Ham	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham	8 @ 8
Boston Roll	7 @ 7
Cubana Sausage	8 @ 8

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	12 @ 12
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	9 @ 9
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C. New	10 @ 10
Italian Salami, New	10 @ 10
Monarque Cervelat	10 @ 10

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

## Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna	8 @ 8

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00 @ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50 @ 4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00 @ 11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	36.00 @ 36.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per dos. \$1.30
2 lb., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.40 @ 2.40
4 lb., 1 dos. to case	4.85 @ 4.85
6 lb., 1 dos. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
14 lb., 1/2 dos. to case	18.00 @ 18.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per dos. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl. \$10.00
Plate Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Beef Hams	19.25 @ 19.25
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	11.50 @ 11.50
Clear Fat Backs	12.75 @ 12.75
Family Back Pork	14.50 @ 14.50
Bean Pork	10.25 @ 10.25

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard substitute, tierces	5 @ 5
Lard compound	5 @ 5
Barrels	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking oil, per gal.	@ 31 c.

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	@ 10
No. 2, natural color	@ 11 1/2
No. 3, natural color	@ 12
No. 4, natural color	@ 13
No. 5, natural color	@ 14
No. 6, natural color	@ 15

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 10 average	@ 7 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 10 average	@ 7 1/2
Fat Backs	@ 6 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 5 1/2
Short Cuts	@ 7

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10
Hams, 14 lbs. average	@ 9 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 9 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 9 1/2

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 6 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 6 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 10 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 14
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 10 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 13 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams	@ 14
Bolled Picnic Hams	@ 9 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 17

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	12 @ 12
Middles, per set	40 @ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	48 @ 48
Hog casings, free of salt	48 @ 48
Hog middles	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, medium, each	@ 8
Hog bungs, primes	4 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	50 @ 50
Imported sheep casings, medium	50 @ 50
Imported sheep casings, narrow	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	10 @ 10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	10 @ 13
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.05
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.50
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%	2.30 @ 10 c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.27 1/2 @ 10 c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.25 @ 10 c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton	2.20 @ 10 c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	17.00 @ 10 c.
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 10 c.
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., average	\$300.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	26.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 6 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 6 1/2
Neutral	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Compound	@ 5
Leaf	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## STEARINES.

Lard	@ 7 1/2
Oleo, prime	@ 6 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 6
Mutton	@ 6 1/2
Tallow	5 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tes.	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo, stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	60 @ 62
Tallow, prime, tierces	48 @ 49

## TALLOW.

Edible	5 @ 5 1/2
Prime city	4 1/2 @ 5
Choice country	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' prime	4 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	@ 4 1/2
White, "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 @ 4 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	@ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	@ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	@ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	21 @ 21 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 21 1/2
Soap bbls., concen., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 1 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	80 @ 85

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.35 @ 1.37 1/2
Barrels, Oak	@ 1.10
Barrels, Ash	@ 1.00

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	@ 4 1/2
White clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.50 @ 2.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75 @ 2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00 @ 1.00

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.00@5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.15@4.85
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.25@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.55@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.15@5.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.50@10.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@9.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.50
Live calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.00
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, bothouse, per head.....	\$5.00@9.00
Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@8.15
Live lambs, common to good.....	7.00@7.75
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.40@5.85
Live sheep, common to good, 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	\$5.40@5.50
Hogs, medium.....	5.40@5.50
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.50@5.60
Pigs.....	5.75
Roughs.....	4.40@4.60

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Common to fair cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	4 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 10

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @ 14
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Calves, country dressed, common.....	10 @ 11

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8
Hogs, heavy.....	0 1/2 @ 0 3/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	0 3/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	0 7
Hogs, 140 lb.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Spring lambs, culls.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	8
Sheep, culls.....	7 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lb. average.....	11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	7
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7
Smoked shoulders.....	7 1/2 @
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	11 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11
Dried beef sets.....	14
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8 1/4 @

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	15.00@25.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
quality, per ton.....	3.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	30@45c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/4 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 1/2 @ 10

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per bag, 50 bundles....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. s.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. s.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	0 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/4
Beef wassanda, per 1,000 No. 1's.....	5 1/4
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19 1/4	20 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7 1/4	10
Coriander.....	9 1/2	11
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	48	53

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/4

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	20
No. 2 skins.....	18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.35
Branded skins.....	1.12
Branded kips.....	1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.12
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.50
No. 3 skins.....	1.12

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## DRY-PACKED.

Spring Turkeys—West'n, young toms, fancy.....	19 @ 20
Western, young hens, fancy.....	19 1/4 @ 20
Western, mixed weights, fancy.....	19 @ 20
Western, mixed, good working lines.....	18 @ 18 1/4
Western, poor to fair.....	15 @ 17
Turkeys—Old hens and toms.....	17 @ 17 1/4
Capons—Philadelphia, large, fancy.....	23 @ 24
Philadelphia, mixed weights.....	18 @ 20

Philadelphia, small and slips.....	15 @ 17
Ohio & Michigan, large fancy.....	18
Ohio & Mich., mixed weights, choice.....	16 @ 18
Other Western, large.....	14 @ 16
Western, small and slips.....	12 @ 13
Chickens—Phila., 8@9 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	20
Philadelphia, mixed sizes, per lb.....	10 @ 17
Pa., 7@8 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	10 @ 17
Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	14 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, large, roasters.....	13 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, average run, lb.....	13 @ 14
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 14
Other Western, scalded, 8 lbs. and over to pair, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Western, scalded, inferior, per lb.....	10 @ 12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, fancy, heavy.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, average run.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, per lb.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Other Western, scalded, fancy heavy.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Other Western, scalded, average run.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Western and Southern fowls and chickens, poor to fair.....	10 @ 11 1/4
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Spring Ducks—Ohio & Michigan, choice.....	13 @ 14
Western, choice.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, fair to good.....	10 @ 12
Spring Geese—Western, choice.....	11 @ 12
Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen....	3.25
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Dark, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.25

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby and Western, per lb.....	11 1/4
Fowls—Per lb.....	14
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	9 1/4
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Southern, average per pair.....	60 @ 65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.37 @ 1.62
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.37
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	20

## GAME.

Wild ducks, Canvasback, per pair.....	\$1.00 @ 2.50
Wild ducks, Red-head, per pair.....	\$22.00 @ 1.00 @ 1.50
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Wild ducks, Buddy, per pair.....	65 @ 75
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair....	40 @ 60
Wild ducks, Teal, greenwing, per pair....	35 @ 50
Wild ducks, common, per pair.....	25 @ 40
Rabbits, Cotton tail, per pair.....	10 @ 20
Rabbits, Jack, per pair.....	35 @ 40

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.35
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	11.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.00 @ 2.55
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 23.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	\$9.95 @ 31.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, per shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$5.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48@49 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00 @ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 60 p. c.).....	2.00 @ 2.12
Syrinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	30 @ 40



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Jan. 25, 1905.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 56,584, showing no material change as compared with a week ago. The daily offerings were: Monday, 31,896; Tuesday, 6,688, and Wednesday (estimated), 18,000. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts Monday the market was quite active, and all strong weight cattle, including plain quality, sold steady. Light unfinished cattle were in large supply and generally 10c. lower. We sold 18 cars of heavy Kansas steers at \$5.50 @ 5.75, 10 loads going at \$5.65 @ 5.75. These cattle averaged 1,329 to 1,592 lbs. Top cattle reached \$6.05 for one load averaging 1,350 lbs. A fair kind of cattle sold around \$4.50, and a pretty good kind at \$5. Tuesday's receipts were largely light weight plain quality cattle, and the supply was increased by about 4,000 that were held over from Monday, most of them late arrivals. Market was active and steady. To-day's receipts were lighter than expected; the market was active and 10c. higher on all strong weight cattle, others in good demand at firm prices. Tops reached \$6.30 for 32 head, averaging 1,401 lbs. A snowstorm that began last night and lasted throughout most of to-day retarded the movement of trains, and many cattle arrived late, but salesmen had no difficulty in disposing of their late offerings. A good many 1,400 lbs. cattle sold at \$5.40 @ 5.60, and prime 1,550 lbs. cattle sold early at \$5.80, a four-load bunch of 1,390 lbs. Herefords brought \$6. Cattle that sold at \$4.75 @ 5.25 were mostly of good quality and weighing upwards of 1,300 lbs. The export demand is lighter this week. American cattle in Liverpool and London ¼c. off, with best beefs at 12½c. A good many light cattle went to the killers at \$3.75 @ 4.35, inferior little steers down to \$3. Butcher stock was 10c. higher, except canners and thin cutters. Stockers and feeders 25 @ 35c. lower than a week ago.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 96,250, against 153,232 same period last week. To-day's receipts, 35,000; the market was uneven, mostly 10c. higher, tops at \$4.95, against \$4.75 a week ago. Mixed hogs showed most advance. Packers' drovers of mixed hogs averaging 196 to 225 lbs., sold from \$4.60 @ 4.80, mostly \$4.75 @ 4.80; medium and butcher weights, 215 to 265 lbs., \$4.75 @ 4.85; heavy packers, 275 to 375 lbs., \$4.65 @ 4.85, largely \$4.80 @ 4.85, selected packers and heavy shippers, \$4.85 @ 4.95; 130 to 195 lbs. averages sold from \$4.50 @ 4.72½; selected bacon weights largely \$4.65 @ 4.75. Pigs active and 10c. higher, \$4.30 @ 4.65. The average cost price of hogs on to-day's market was \$4.84, against \$4.75 yesterday, \$4.60 Saturday, \$4.58 a week ago and \$5.04 a year ago.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been fairly liberal this week. The market opened Monday active and firm, everything selling readily at satisfactory prices. Good to choice Western and native ewes sold at \$4.85 @ 5.25. Exporters took quite a large number of choice heavy sheep at \$5.50 @ 5.60; some prime native lambs sold at \$7.75, but good to choice Westerns sold at \$7.25 @ 7.65. A strong demand was had for all handy-weight yearling wethers and handyweight wethers. The former sold at \$6.50 @ 6.75, the latter at \$5.50 @ 5.75. Tuesday's market showed no change. The opening Wednesday was steady to strong on sheep, but a weakness was quite apparent on lambs. Owing to severe storms trains were very late in getting in, and quite a good many lambs were received late in the day, and sales ranged from 10 @ 25c. lower, and sheep were weak to 10c. lower. A good demand prevails for feeding sheep, yearlings and lambs; very few coming. Outlook for balance of the week only fair.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 36,200; last week, 33,900; same week last year, 41,300. This week has been featured by the large number of good to choice heavy beefs received. They have sold readily at 15 @ 25c. advance over last week; several sales were at 50 @ 60c., and a large number at 25c. or higher. Medium steers are steady; plain and common kinds slow, and 15 @ 20c. lower. Bulk of the steers sold at \$4 @ 4.85. Schwarzschild's increased killing and the good order trade makes demand large here for heavy cattle. Best she stuff is steady for the week, medium to common 15 @ 25c. lower; good heavy cows, \$3.25 @ 3.85; best heifers, \$3.80 @ 4.40; stockers and feeders dull and a shade lower. Quarantine supply is liberal; steers, 10c. lower, at \$3.60 @ 4.25; cows steady.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 74,000; last week, 62,800; same week last year, 42,800. Strong and active hog markets have ruled till to-day, but the gain for the week is 10 @ 15c. The liberal receipts and heavier weights have pleased packers, who apparently had large orders all the week. Market is 5 @ 10c. lower to-day; top, \$4.95; mixed packers, \$4.75 @ 4.90; pigs, \$3.90 @ 4.10. Prices are 10 @ 20c. lower than a year ago.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 34,400; last week, 29,200; same week last year, 20,500. Bulk of the week's liberal receipts arrived to-day, and sold steady at highest prices of season, but the market has dropped off 25c. in the last three days, particularly on lambs, but including all classes. Demand here is large, but orders were filled the first of the week, and buyers did not need anything much after Wednesday. Moderate receipts would restore strong conditions quickly. Best lambs bring \$7.30; yearlings, \$6.50; wethers, \$5.50; ewes, \$5.10.

**HIDES** are steady; side brands, 8½c.; bulls and stags, 7½c.; uncured, 1c. less; part cured, ½c. less; glue, 4½c.; horsehides, \$3; large, \$3.25.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	3,741	20,951	8,021
Cudahy .....	4,104	13,602	2,136
Fowler .....	1,401	....	1,147
Morris .....	2,639	11,641	2,980
Ruddy .....	526	....	....
Schwarzschild .....	6,925	6,416	6,284
Swift .....	4,065	15,425	6,713

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Jan. 24, 1905.

On account of the improvement in the cattle market last week there has been a considerable increase in supplies, and the trade has lost some of its wire edge. There is a good demand from all classes of buyers for the desirable well fattened beefs, and even cattle that only grade as "good" meet with a ready sale at firm figures. The heavier supplies, however, have enabled buyers to use more discrimination in making their purchases, and the trend of values has consequently been downward on the medium and common cattle, and these show a decline of 10 @ 15c. in the past two or three days. It has been the same way with cows and heifers. Both local packers and Eastern buyers have been after the better grades, and have bought them up readily at good strong figures. On the other hand the common and canning grades have been indifferent sellers for some time, and prices have shaded lower all along the line. It takes something very fancy in the way of beefs to bring better than \$5.50, and it is very poor stuff that sells under \$3.50. The bulk of the fair to good cattle averaging 1,100 to 1,400 lbs., sell around \$4.25 @ 4.75. Choice fat heifers have sold as high as \$4.30, and poor canners as low as \$1.50. Most of the fair to good butcher

and beef grades sell around \$2.50 @ 3.40. The market for the common and canning cows is very dull and unsatisfactory, as offerings of this kind considerably exceed the demand for them. There has not been a very extensive trade in stockers and feeders, as offerings of this kind have been limited. The demand, however, has been of fair proportions, and the trend of prices has been upward right along, particularly on the fleshy and well-bred grades. Good to choice feeders are quoted at \$3.60 @ 4, with the fair to good grades at \$3.10 @ 3.50, and common to fair at \$2.50 @ 3.10.

Supplies of hogs have fallen short of expectations, and as a result the market has rallied sharply under an active demand from all sources. The local packers have been good buyers, and there has been enough inquiry for shipping account to make business brisk. As has been the case for some time past the demand has been best for the good heavy and butcher grades, and these continue to command a moderate premium while light-weight loads, unless choice, have been slow sellers at bottom figures. Weight cuts little figure, however, so long as the hogs are good and the range of prices for the big bulk of the hogs continues very narrow. There appears to be a healthy demand for the product, both fresh and cured, and so long as receipts are as disappointingly light as at present the market will probably hold up in good shape. To-day there were about 11,500 hogs here, and the market was a shade higher, tops bringing \$4.75 and the bulk of the hogs selling around \$4.65 @ 4.70.

Although prices have been getting dangerously high, there has been no response in the way of increased receipts, and no indication of any serious decline as yet. Supplies, in fact, have been rather below the average for this time of the year, and in the general scramble to fill orders the market has held strong, and all decent offerings have found a ready sale. Business in feeders has been comparatively light, as offerings have been limited but what few have changed hands have commanded strong prices. Choice, fat lambs are selling up to \$7.50; yearlings, \$6.35; old wethers and yearling ewes up to \$5.50. The general tone to the market is decidedly strong.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 23, 1905.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,822	—	437	17,471	15,860
Sixtieth st. ....	2,406	40	1,902	6,225	60
Fortieth st. ....	—	—	—	—	22,179
Lehigh Valley ....	580	—	—	—	—
Weehawken .....	—	—	—	2,063	—
Scattering .....	—	60	78	24	3,250

Totals .....	12,000	100	2,417	23,803	41,340
Totals last week .....	11,113	123	2,552	26,135	48,318

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Georgic. ....	495	—	—
Schwarz'd & S. Ss. British King .....	181	—	—
Schwarz'd & S. Ss. New York. ....	—	—	1,200
Schwarz'd & S. Ss. Manitou. ....	275	—	416
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Georgic. ....	495	2,082	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. British King .....	180	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Titian. ....	310	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Toronto. ....	100	—	—
J. Shamb'g & Son, Ss. Manitou. ....	275	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgic. ....	—	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic. ....	—	—	1,000
Armour & Co., Ss. New York. ....	—	—	2,400
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Pomeranian .....	250	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic. ....	—	—	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Umbria .....	—	—	1,400
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian. ....	64	50	—
Total exports .....	2,625	2,132	11,616
Total exports last week .....	2,713	2,059	11,316
Boston exports this week .....	2,039	850	9,100
Baltimore exports this week .....	1,087	2,254	—
Philadelphia exports this week .....	740	—	—
Portland exports this week .....	700	1,176	—
Newport News exports this week .....	322	—	—
St. John's exports this week .....	1,040	880	—
To London .....	2,121	—	7,916
To Liverpool .....	3,818	5,712	12,800
To Glasgow .....	708	389	—
To Manchester .....	1,325	—	—
To Antwerp .....	99	—	—
To Hull .....	100	—	—
To Cardiff .....	237	600	—
To Bermuda and West Indies. ....	64	50	—
Totals to all ports .....	8,553	6,751	20,716
Totals to all ports last week .....	13,267	10,055	21,862

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 21, 1905:

## CATTLE.

Chicago	42,946
Omaha	12,899
Kansas City	22,220
St. Joseph	8,591
Cudahy	485
Sioux City	8,529
Wichita	471
Louisville	1,216
New York and Jersey City	9,484
Fort Worth	7,095
Buffalo	7,445

## HOGS.

Chicago	179,937
Omaha	52,023
Kansas City	82,271
St. Joseph	49,184
Cudahy	13,914
Sioux City	25,901
St. Louis	18,013
Cleveland	12,750
Cedar Rapids	11,041
Wichita	9,547
Bloomington	1,146
Indianapolis	26,780
Louisville	10,182
New York and Jersey City	41,349
Fort Worth	11,255
Buffalo	48,450

## SHEEP.

Chicago	66,581
Omaha	24,259
Kansas City	25,990
St. Joseph	20,350
Cudahy	310
Sioux City	21
Wichita	25
New York and Jersey City	21,671
Fort Worth	431
Buffalo	52,000

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	15,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	—
Omaha	150	6,000	1,500

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905.

Chicago	32,000	33,000	26,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	5,000	6,200

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

Chicago	6,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	16,000	4,000
Omaha	10,000	5,500	8,200

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.

Chicago	18,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	4,200	8,300	8,500

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905.

Chicago	8,000	30,000	14,000
Kansas City	5,000	14,000	3,000
Omaha	5,300	5,300	3,000

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1905.

Chicago	5,000	45,000	6,000
Kansas City	9,000	2,000	1,000
Omaha	2,500	6,500	1,000

## BALTIMORE AS A HOG MARKET.

Baltimore was, at one time, the principal hog market of this country. But that was before Chicago began hog packing. At present Baltimore is a minor hog market. Still, 809,000 swine were sold there last year. These were all locally slaughtered and consumed or packed. Baltimore has packing ambitions, but at present the city does little else than a local territory business. The best evidence of this fact is that the big packinghouse strike in Chicago and the other Western centers last summer did not react upon nor affect Baltimore's business in any way.

Baltimore also received 161,000 cattle and 20,000 calves last year. Of the cattle 54,000 head were exported, leaving 103,000 for the local kill. That port also exported 70,000 sheep. The city and its trade are sound, and the port is a good one.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.90@7.10; city steam, \$6.37½; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.30; do., South America, tcs., \$7.65; do., kegs, \$8.65; compound, \$4.75@5.

## HOG MARKETS, JANUARY 27.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 45,000; mostly 10c. lower; \$4.50@4.90.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; 5c. lower; \$4.60@4.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; slow; 5@10c. lower; \$4.50@4.77½.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$3.75@4.95.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; lower; \$4.50@4.95.

CLEVELAND.—Fairly steady; \$4.90@5.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; opened 5@10c. lower; \$5@5.15.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 60s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 61s. 3d.; shoulders, 32s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 41s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 37s. 6d.; long clear, light, 37s. 6d.; do., heavy, 36s. 6d.; short ribs, 37s.; backs, 35s. 6d.; bellies, 42s.; turpentine, 38s. 3d.; rosin, common, 7s. 6d.; prime Western lard, tcs., 35s. 9d.; do., 28-lb. pails, 35s.; cheese, white, 52s. 6d. Cheese, colored, 51s. 6d.; American steam lard (Hamburg 50 kilos), 34¾ marks; tallow, 23s.; tallow Australian (London), 25s. 6d.; cottonseed oil (Hull), 14s. 3d.; linseed oil, 14s. 9¾d.; Calcutta linseed (London), spot, 32s.; petroleum, refined (London), 5¾d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

On account of scarcity of finest qualities of oleo in the European markets such parcels as are out there bring very high prices, but the scarcity is likely to cease soon, since more oil is now on the way to Europe. The strength of the market applies to the very best grades only, the lower grades can be had at considerable decline because they are in plentiful supply.

Neutral lard, which declined entirely too much, has taken an upturn, but is still considerably below the price of oleo oil. There is a good demand at present for neutral lard from Europe, particularly so since the price is so close to that of steam lard.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

With the large hog receipts at the packing centers and their prices 5@10c. lower, the products markets opened easy and ruled very dull on speculative account.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The market in New York opened to-day practically unchanged; perhaps, in instances, a little steadier. Sale 100 bbls. prime yellow July at 25c. Prices on the "call": January, 23½c. bid, 24½c. asked; February, 24@24½c.; March, 24@24½c.; May, 24½@24¾c.; July, 24¾@25c.; September, 25¼@25¾c.

## Tallow.

The reduced price of 4¾c. for city hds. was accepted late yesterday for 100 hds.,

and the weekly contract deliveries of city hds. went in at 4¾c.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 6¾c. in New York.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26.—The ammoniate market the past week has been quiet, and buyers show little interest in material in any position, unless at prices considerably below the current quotations. There is fair inquiry among Eastern buyers for spring delivery, but business is hardly possible unless further concessions on part of producers. We quote (nominal):

Unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.15 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.15 and 10 \$2.20 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.35@2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.60@2.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.55 and 10, \$2.60 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Spot and early deliveries, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.; June-July, \$2.32½ per 100 lbs.; August-December, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

All the above for 95 per cent. grade; 96 per cent. grade, 2½c. per 100 lbs. higher.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The market is quiet, but there is a probability of more active demand during the next six weeks. Southern trade will not be materially affected by talk of decreased acreage, but shipments will commence later than usual, with the probability of a rush to get out all the fertilizer needed by the cotton trade in a shorter season.

(See page 39 for latest quotations.)

## BACON AND TASTES.

The British taste is swinging from ham to bacon. Many years ago ham and eggs were as assuredly a couple in menu company as were liver and bacon. The popularity of the former dish over the latter was shown by the excess of the consumption of ham over bacon. Bacon and eggs were also consumed, but to a very limited extent.

A quarter of a century ago England consumed more ham than bacon. So great was the demand for ham that whole shoulders were marketed as hams. The change which set in so radically changed things so that in 1899 England imported from the United States only \$18,000,000 worth of hams. These fell again to \$12,000,000 in 1904. England imported bacon to the value \$52,000,000 in 1899, and \$66,000,000 worth in 1903. England took \$46,000,000 worth of bacon in 1901, when hog products did not rule generally so high as last year. The British taste has been so changed that bacon and eggs more largely take the place of ham and eggs than formerly for a quick and popular meal.

The British imports of bacon from Denmark have grown from \$14,000,000 worth in 1901 to \$22,000,000 in 1904. The Danes cure their product in that peculiar way which catches the English taste. They also fatten their pigs in a uniform manner to preserve the consistency of fibre and flavor of the meat. The American hog fattens himself or is fattened according to the state of the corn market and the available supply of cheap corn. Ours is often a commercially grown hog, sometimes scientifically finished and cured. The Danish pig is always treated from a science point of view.

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# RETAIL SECTION

## A DRASTIC FOOD BILL.

The New York State Legislature now has for its consideration a drastic pure food bill. This bill seeks to give the State Board of Health almost plenary powers in all food matters. The fullest powers of inspection and enforcement will be invested in the Health Department and the whole range of food adulteration and contamination will be at the mercy of the inspectors and analysts of food products if the bill passes. The bill has been prepared solely on the initiative of and upon information from the State Department of Agriculture, which, by the way, is not a credible authority upon the subject of foods generally. Outside food experts or analysts or food interests have not been advised with upon the matter. The Federal Government adopted a different course when preparing the foundation for its definitions and action in the matter of edibles.

The trouble about most State pure food bills is that they have a dairy initiative, a dairy purpose and a butter promotion objective. The forthcoming New York State pure food bill has such a conception and genealogy. It is pregnant with the spirit of special legislation and will be born of the same iniquity and private interest character as were most of its sisters, in Ohio and Iowa, for instance. Pure food laws are desirable and proper. But those which lay the right hand of attack upon certain lines of foods while the left hand of protection guards certain others, are vicious and subserve every other interest than that of the public health.

All so-called "adulterations" are not injurious to the human health. Most of them are merely frauds upon the purse and are in the same category as the average food inspector and the average pure food bill, for that matter. Each State has a fad on pure food matters. In Pennsylvania the *bête noir* is preservatives; in Ohio, artificial coloring matter; in Iowa, anything which menaces butter; in New York State, canned goods and oleomargarine; in New Jersey, the dating of cans, and so on down the list.

New York State needs no further food laws for general purposes. It needs honest execution of those laws now on the books. There is not a grocery store in any State that is not violating existing laws by carrying and selling illegal goods. And there are enough laws to jail every man jack of them or fine them out of existence. The meat industry—if you except some small, unscrupulous blacklegs—is not guilty. No industry uses more science, skill or care to perfect and keep pure its products than does the meat industry. Certain sausages have their casings colored. These coverings are not eaten. Butter is infused with color. It is eaten as painted. Pennsylvania makes it hot for the casing colorer and pleasant for the butter colorer. So it goes. Why?

## THE FAT AND BONE QUESTION.

British shop butchers, like their New England brethren, are stirred up at this time over the fat and bone question. An attempt is being made to put a big co-operative butchers' hide and skin company on its feet in the London metropolitan district, and it is arousing a good deal of feeling. In New York city and elsewhere in this country, shop butchers have made a big success of their local fat and hide associations. In the New England states the recent fat war between rival concerns had enabled the shopmen to get rid of their product at high prices, and co-operative plans are not being especially agitated. Success everywhere in this line has depended on local conditions and competition.

In London certain promoters have made a proposition to the shop butchers which has been received variously. The chief argument of the promoters is that the shop butchers have not been receiving full value for their fat and bones from private collecting concerns, and that a co-operative association would pay big dividends. A writer in the London Meat Trades Journal, who opposes the scheme, has this to say:

"The suggestion that the London butchers as a whole are not being paid full value for their fat and bones is absolutely incorrect. The fact is that competition is so keen and the goods generally so small in quantity and inferior in quality, that present prices do not leave a reasonable margin of profit at all, and it is only in connection with some other branches of trade, such as soapmaking, seed crushing, manure manufacturing, etc., that the fat and bones can be satisfactorily dealt with. Let your readers recall the names of the numerous London melters, including more than one butchers' company among them, who have relinquished their business during the past 20 years, and they will find about half the original number of the London firms are out of it, and this, although they practically held a monopoly to melt in the metropolitan area, and had most of the fat brought to them. The collection is now a most serious item, as, quantities being so small, it requires from 60 to 70 separate calls to make up a one-horse load.

"Again, let us ask our friends to study the balance sheets of those firms and companies who still work hard for the benefit of the butchers. Most of the accounts are now made public, and we recommend traders to study these carefully and be guided by the facts rather than place reliance on the extravagant statements made at the meeting. Any one desirous to enter the trade can procure shares in existing companies on favorable terms and secure their dividends without any first charge being deducted by owners of property for interest on capital, least of all a 10 per cent. as proposed; few companies are now earning 5 per cent., and some much less.

"We cannot believe that any number of responsible business men will sign such an agreement as that put forward, as it in no way safeguards their interests, whilst it apparently places into the pockets of the promoters a large sum of money, to the detriment of the butchers as a whole. It is suggested that the freehold and buildings, the

plant and machinery shall all remain the property of the Hides and Skin Company, though practically the butchers who subscribe to the agreement will have paid for them all at the end of ten years."

## WISCONSIN MASTER BUTCHERS.

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Master Butchers' Association was held last week at Milwaukee. Resolutions unanimously pledging their support to the efforts of the Retail Grocers' Association in seeking remedial legislation restricting the present exemption laws were passed. New legislation, in the shape of an amendment to the present laws making all municipalities liable in garnishment proceedings, the same as other parties and corporations, will also be sought by the association at the present session of the legislature. The association also passed a resolution requesting the packers to place tags on meats where it will not affect the good cuts, also to remove wool and claws from lambs before putting them on the market.

The state association was formed June 1, 1904, at Milwaukee, and has affiliated associations at present in Milwaukee, LaCrosse, Superior, Ashland, Hurley, Eau Claire, Appleton, Oshkosh, Waukesha, Neenah and Menasha. Delegates from every one of these cities were present at the meeting. The following officers were elected for this year: President, Charles H. Munkwitz, Milwaukee; first vice-president, Zell Darrow, Superior; second vice-president, L. W. Meyer, LaCrosse; treasurer, Emil Klotz, Milwaukee; director, Joseph F. Seng, Milwaukee. The executive board, composed of these officers, later re-elected A. T. Rock, of Superior, as secretary.

## WAR ON CURB DEALERS.

The city authorities of Wilmington, Del., have begun a war on meat peddlers who sell along the curbstones of the city market there. In order for a meat dealer to have a stand in the curbstone market he must have a permit issued by the city, and as he cannot have a permit unless he has a space, some have been selling without permits. In order to sell in the curbstone market the meat must be raised by the market man himself.

## RHODE ISLAND PURE FOOD SHOW.

One of the interesting winter events for retailers will be the Pure Food Show to be conducted at Infantry Hall, Providence, R. I., on February 6 to 18, by the Rhode Island Butchers, Grocers and Marketmen's Association. It will be notable for the absence of food fakirs and freak demonstrators, and will include a very extensive showing of food products.

Every shop butcher should read The National Provisioner.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Thee & Moon have opened a market at Greeley, Colo.

Schauble & Swart have started a market at Elizabeth, N. J.

Jarvis Bros., of Van Alostyne, Tex., have bought Neill & Arnsperger's market and consolidated it with their own.

Capt. Williams has purchased the market of James M. Miller at Benton Harbor, Mich.

William Austin has sold his market at Lowville, N. Y., to Kotary & Grimm.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Meriden, Conn., has elected the following officers: President, L. C. Brown; first vice-president, H. C. Bibeau; second vice-president, T. M. Wall; financial secretary, Andrew Weisner; recording secretary, Frank Wuterich; treasurer, George Crowell; sergeant at arms, H. G. Schuelke; trustees, P. A. Kapitzke, H. A. Pierce and J. A. Keena.

William Merriam, of Denver, Colo., has sold his grocery and meat business to G. A. Collett.

J. W. Doolen has purchased the stock of meats, etc., of Doolen & West at Cedar Edge, Colo.

The market of Blum & Morris at Garnett, Kas., was recently damaged by an explosion.

Rippetoe & Foltz, of Hoyt, Kas., have been succeeded in the meat business by Rippetoe & Woodhead.

Hart & Fry have purchased the shop of Perry & Mears at Randall, Kas.

Jackson & Company have been succeeded in business at Carthage, Mo., by the Jackson-Murphy Meat Company.

Labin Lydett, of Elwood, Neb., has sold his shop to J. W. Way.

Chas. Angle has engaged in the meat business at Chesaw, Wash.

Ehnsler & Stiner have opened a shop at Tacoma, Wash.

Mark Peterson, of Colton, Wash., has opened a new shop.

Miller & Triplett have sold their business at Lane, Ida., to Paul Frankie.

J. M. Stewart has sold his business at Granite, Ore., to Libby & Huey.

L. Waugh has leased his market at Toledo, Ore., to Coleman & Haines.

V. A. Cervený has opened a market at Odell, Neb.

J. W. Markland has been succeeded in the meat business at Armstrong, Mo., by Markland Bros.

Tovrea & Evans have purchased the market of H. B. Crouch at Phoenix, Ariz.

Hennessey & Lynch, of Denver, Colo., have purchased the business of the Lebovitz Grocery and Meat Company.

Simon Dunbar has been succeeded in business at Osceola, Colo., by Dunbar & Son.

J. M. Franks, of Logan, N. M., has sold his shop to W. D. Williams & Company.

A. W. Ashby & Company have sold their business at Ottawa, Kas., to W. M. Eddington.

G. E. Phinney has purchased the shop of Mortinoky & Horen at Rulo, Neb.

Robert Sterling, of Spanish Fork, Utah, has sold his market to Geo. Moore.

Ehsen & Bradford have purchased the meat market of L. F. Roth at Los Angeles, Cal.

R. A. Moreno has succeeded to the meat business of Moreno & Mendibles at Nogales, Ariz.

Aguilar & Martinez have been succeeded in the meat and grocery business of Wagon Mound, N. M., by R. Aguilar.

I. B. Horwich has succeeded to the meat and grocery business at Omaha, Neb., of Lieb & Horwich.

Cluck & Purdy, of Orient, Ia., have sold their butcher shop to Carlyle & Pitcher.

Mr. Miller has succeeded to the butcher business of Miller & Drain Bros. at Chapman, Kas.

J. E. Mills has sold his market at White Cloud, Kas., to J. A. Hall.

Monk & Kitchens has opened a butcher shop in Quinton, I. T.

C. G. Sevier has established a meat business at Coffeyville, Kas. Burnett & Coday have also decided to open a market there soon.

A. T. Wyatt has purchased the market of Chas. Blackburn at Grainfield, Kas.

L. E. Becker & Company have succeeded to the market at Wheaton, Kas., of Fields & Becker.

Bodwell & Hansen have sold their market to Landon & Anderson, of Baldwin, Kas.

Hutson & Lee have purchased the shop of Whipple & Gibson at Butler, Mo.

Van McCafferty has sold his shop to L. Merkel, of Bowdrie, S. D.

The firm of Menz & Garthwait, of Milton Junction, Wis., has dissolved, and the latter will continue the market.

W. T. Proctor, of Fernandina, Fla., has resumed butchering, and will again deal in meats.

J. J. Connelly's market at Tower Hill, Ill., was burned recently. Loss \$4,000.

Mr. Ashton has retired from the firm of Harris & Ashton, of Oxford, O.

The following have been chosen officers of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Nashville, Tenn.: President, W. J. Kinsey; vice-president, James Mulloy; second vice-president, J. A. Stevens; treasurer, J. T. Graham. Directors—J. M. Wilkerson, I. M. Friedman, John Trebing, E. C. Fox, Joseph Ezell and J. A. Stevens.

Roth & Company have opened a meat, fish and oyster market at 147 N. Broad street, Trenton, N. J.

The Retail Clerks' Association, of Linton, Ind., went on strike recently, and many markets were hampered for several days.

The Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of Albany, N. Y., has chosen the following officers for the coming year: President, J. Henry Ludlum; first vice-president, Jacob Gauger; second vice-president, Carl Weisel; financial secretary, Louis Hardt; recording secretary, Charles A. McNary; treasurer, Charles F. Wurker; sergeant-at-arms, Samuel Myers.

At the annual meeting of the Butchers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, Calif., the following officers were elected: President, Captain J. C. McMenomy; first vice-president, Fred. Winters; second vice-president, J. W. Phillips; treasurer, L. Nonnemann; recording secretary, B. J. Horn; financial secretary, D. A. Huntemann; marshal, J. Nowlan; assistant marshal, Henry Meyn.

## FRENCHWOMAN HONORARY BUTCHER.

The Marquise de MacMahon, on the occasion of her visit to Limoges, France, last Saturday, was made a boucher honoraire, or member of the city butchers' guild. This is the first time that the title has ever been held by a woman. The Limoges butchers from time immemorial have always been established in one street. The corporation is very jealous of its ancient privilege.

## A THOUGHTFUL HUSBAND.

Pat.—Casey's the model husband. He thinks everything av his wife.

Mike.—He do?

Pat.—He do. Iv'ry toime he blacks her eye he goes out and gets a sirloin steak to put on it.

## NEW WAY OF CLEANING CARS.

The management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey has made another step of advancement through the recent installation of a system of car cleaning which has the universal approval of the health authorities along its line, and as it is practically the first transportation company to adopt it, the method may be of interest to our readers.

The old method of car cleaning with a whisk here and a dash there with a broom or duster, was not only unsanitary, but unsatisfactory, for the reason that it had the effect largely of removing dust and dirt from one section, and depositing it elsewhere; but under the new method, which is termed the "Vacuum Sweeping System," the dirt and dust is drawn from the car by suction through a pipe, and is gone forever. The New Jersey Central has erected an immense vacuum plant in its Jersey City yards, and for a distance of 3,600 feet has laid pipe varying from two to five inches in diameter, covering in all about three miles. At short intervals this pipe is tapped and from these cocks is run the flexible hose, which may be taken in the car either by door or window.

At the foot of the hose is a metal pipe with a flat triangular end, along the base of which is "an opening, and through which the dust and dirt is drawn by the vacuum or "drawing-in machine" located a distance away. The operator runs the slot opening over the cushions, carpets, curtains, woodwork, etc., and without any commotion or dust raising, every loose particle or germ is whisked away, everything being left clean and wholesome. The dust thus removed, before reaching the great "drawing-in machine" must pass through two dust separators, the first of which clears the air of 90 per cent. of the grit, dust and germs; the second separator or cylinder draws the air through water in which corrosive sublimate is used, and completes perfectly the purification.

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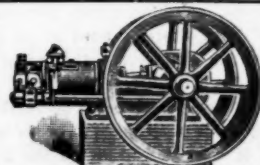
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